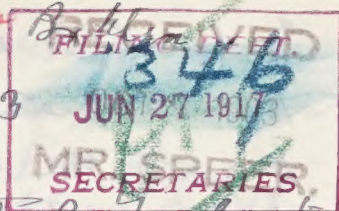


119 Macco St.
Henry W. Rankin
Oct 7 - 1903



My dear Mr. Speer;

A special claim of T. D. Taylor to head your list is the fact that he originated the Philadelphia Socy at the College, and put into operation those influences, in some measure those methods, that now belong to the fully organized system of the YMCA, & the Volunteer Band. It is also an illustration of the connection with M. Missionary work from the begin-

ning of the College students' work that the strongest impulse to the development of Taylor's character & influence & may probably be found in the impression made upon his mind by the first departure of an American Medical Missionary from New York - the first John Scudder; who abandoned a popular practice in this city, with all the endeared & flattering associations of home, to make the first plunge into Hindu darkness. Made by any man going from this country(?) Another claim of

Taylor lies in these further facts :
He entered college considerably
beyond the usual age in his time
because he had first spent some
years in business. During this
preliminary business life he exem-
plified the character and work that
properly belong to a young Christian
man in that sphere. He was a
N. York clerk like many present
members of the N. York Y. M. C. A.
Then going to the Lawrenceville
Academy he further exemplified
the kind of character & influence
which may be lived in an Amer-
ican fitting school; so again in
College, & then the Theol. Sem.,
But there is still another claim
to remembrance. In those days
all churches but the Baptist & Meth-
odist were practically as high
Church as any Episcopalians.
The dignity, prerogatives and
official isolation of the clergy
were extremely emphasized by
Congregational & Presbyterian bodies.

Laymen had few rights & small recognition compared with what they have today: & for any layman to make a pulpit address, or deliver a sermon, was ~~at~~ exceedingly rare, and viewed with ~~by~~ an extremely jealous disapprobation by the great portion of the clergy. It was regarded as the height of presumption, if not sacrilege. I have the copy of a letter written by Jonathan Edwards to a young man in New Jersey, admonishing him with great severity for having ventured to make religious remarks before his elders in a church prayer meeting - not because he said anything amiss but because he said anything at all. D. L. Moody had not then lived, & fought his way through 20 years of public obloquy, to vindicate & demonstrate the rights & duties & privileges of laymen.

But young Taylor while yet in

the academy & college, & before
he was formally licensed to
preach, like young Jeremiah,
felt the word of God like a fire
in his bones; & could not forbear,
making school house addresses,
and ~~such~~ using such opportunities
as were awarded to his rare
tact & wisdom for conducting
evangelistic meetings in some
churches^{also} - if I remember right.
At all events he did a great
deal of such preaching &
inquiry work as belong properly
to the clergy for some four or
five years ^{when} ~~that~~ he was still a
layman. The Quakers of course re-
cognized all these rights, but
the Baptist & Methodist exhorters
were generally viewed with
little favor in the dominant de-
nominations - Episcopalian,
Presbyterian & Congregational.
Taylor was brought up an Episcopalian,
educated in a Presbyterian college
& at Yale Theol. Sem. .

He died before finishing his Sermon
 Course, but he set ~~the~~ ^{clerical} ~~set~~ the
 key note for ^{clergy} ~~clergy~~ in the United
 States for the next fifty years.
 Probably no biography of a religious
 work was more read than
 his in the three denomina-
 tions named; & the leading
 religious newspapers prior
 to 1855 often published most
 interesting illustrations of his
 exceedingly high & extended influ-
 ence. All available data re-
 garding his career should be
 collected while there are
 still relatives & old people
 & documents accessible for
 aid. His biography in new
 dress should ~~again~~ begin a
 new cycle of noble influence.
 By it many were first led to Christ;
 but probably its appeal was
 chiefly to professing believers,
~~who~~ for whom it held up a mod-
 ern example of piety that seem-
 ed to reproduce the apostolic
 ideal. It was this ideal that

wrought so powerfully on Bowen during his Theological Course: after his preliminary experience & reading had brought him to the point where the appeal of this ideal could best be felt.

Hamilton Murray I only saw

Casually a few times, but found him an exceedingly gentle,

gracious, modest, quiet, man, serious, genuine, and decided in his Christian life. He was every bit a gentleman and a Christian, who was thoroughly respected and liked by the College. He returned from Europe on the Ville du Havre; and

the last seen of him was on the deck of that ill-fated vessel, where he & his sister stood together, with their arms about each other (I think) calmly awaiting the end, as the ship went down to carry them through deep waters to the high & holy place where their treasured Saviour dwelt.

I hope you don't mean that
Walter Louie of Pao hing fan
needs any obituary yet.

I have known him from his
infancy; and during two
years when he taught school
in Madison I was thrown
with him into intimate and
delightful fellowship. For
most of a year he & Donald La
ren & I were accustomed
to take long walks together &
to meet once a week for
Bible study & prayer. That
was the year in which Walter
gave up ~~Law~~ to study for
the purpose of obtaining Law,
to enter the Seminary, and
follow in his father's foot-
steps. That father, Reuben,
was greatly loved by my
father & by Dr. Carter who
attended his dying ~~bedside~~ ^{moments}
in Shanghai.

I was of course considerably older than the two young teachers, having recently returned from a two years' futile search for health with all my ~~the~~ plans & studies broken off in 1878.

As to my father's ~~di~~ Journals, I will send & bring you soon the first two vols, which close just before he sailed for China. They cover the last half of his Seminary course, and his nine months' supply of the pulpit in Rochester prior to his departure for the East. He was very young for the work at that Church and the first volume shows some immaturity & the responsibilities of a city pastorate rapidly developed him; and also shows the great propaedeutic value of such an experience to any man going ~~to~~ a foreign field. In fact my father was very fortunate in the opportunities of thorough preparation given him. His own father

possessed all the means and
 disposition to give every pos-
 sible advantage to his children;
 and all the family deeply sym-
 pathized with my father's mis-
 sionary aims. The best of homes,
 a varied education & plenty of
 travel and the invaluable ex-
 perience in Rochester all helped
 to fit him out. But in re-
 viewing his and many other
 careers of his own time one
 thing that impresses me much
 is this: the usual age of leav-
 ing college was far younger
 than it is today; & yet I can-
 not detect any general dispari-
 ty in the Scholastic or Moral
 preparation for life of the grad-
 uates fifty or sixty years ago,
 as compared with those today.
 Any Yale & Princeton Cata-
 logue of that time will
 contain long lists of names
 easily recognized as those

of men who led their genera-
tion to the same extent, and
in the same ways, as any who
come after them. But the
modern graduate of 23-5^{years in age} does
not appear to me any more
mature in character, or any
better scholar, than the for-
mer graduates of 17-9 years.
My father entered the sophomore
class in his fifteenth year, and
was thoroughly prepared for the
junior class; which he did
not enter only because he
was so young. But his
whole class averaged far
younger than the modern
graduates do, and included
Wm. C. Prime & Chas. T. Leland
while Theodore Cuyler was
in the class above - and
many equal names can
be recalled of that same
period. I have more respect
for ^{The} old college ideal of this

country than for the West.
Whether the instruction was
good depended then, as now,
upon the individual instruc-
tor. But the aim then was
to provide upon the perennial
basis of the Classics & Math-
ematics such an epitome
of all learning in its repre-
sentative fields as should give
every graduate a general con-
spectus of the whole field of
knowledge, and interest him in
all its leading departments,
without specializing before
the time. All specializing
was considered professional
learning, which ought not to
begin until such a general
foundation had been laid
in academic training as might
properly constitute liberal edu-
cation.

What you say of needless dupli-
cation & repetition in mission

Work seems to me characteristic
of all public policy and most
individual history. We all
know that history is philosophically
teaching by example; but those
who deliberately study the past
in order to improve the present
are few & far between. Most of
us pick up what we can by
mumbling on with our own
experience regardless of the lessons
of the past. It is so in the church
& in the State, and in the private
career of most persons.

Now have I any doubt that the
high values which the Chinese
place upon their own best
ideals & methods of the past,
which had much in them of
intrinsic ~~value~~ worth, has much
to do with the persistent vitality,
homogeneity and autonomy of
that wholly unexampled race.

I have been studying the parallel
history of China & Japan these

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to do with the persistent vitality,
homogeneity and autonomy of
that wholly unexampled race.

I have been studying the parallel
history of China & Japan these

two years back; and the farther
 get into the 'life of China the
 more instructive it appears,
 the more valuable its history
 for all mankind, the more
 unmistakable the divine Pro-
 vidence displayed in that
 history, & the more amazingly
 unique it is. Japanese his-
 tory is also full of interest
 - but it is childish compared
 with that of China. It was
 Dr de Parieu's mature conviction
 that physically, intellectually &
 morally, the Chinese people at
 large were very much, & very
 obviously, superior to the Japanese,
 and certainly if the qualities of
 the two peoples may be judged
 by comparing point for point
 their parallel histories for
 2,000 years this conclusion
 is beyond all reasonable question.

My father's journals from 1846 to 1863 probably contain much material, bearing upon the whole development of the mission work in China. They give the everyday life, and state the ever recurring questions ^{which} ~~that~~ belong to that sphere of labor.

The golden days of Ningbo ended with the rebel occupation of that city in 1861-2 (Dec 9 - May 10) and the rapid development of Shanghai after this as a commercial & missionary center. This period also coincided pretty nearly with a general change in the entire personnel of the mission. ~~The~~ My father left it for Shanghai April 28, 1863, where the Alvins & McCartees were already settled; leaving only new, young missionaries behind him. He left it with the utmost regret,

Having his health ruined by the exposures, and cares of the Tai-ping period. During that time he was the Senior member of the mission left in Ningbo, & his house was the principal rendezvous of all the other missionaries English & American. It was an awful experience to go through of cruelty, blood & waste & ruin; while as usual in such places, the American Consul without the missionaries' help would have been utterly useless and incapable of accomplishing anything. After three years of recuperation & hard work at Chefoo & de Carlee was again in Ningbo from Sept 1865 to March 1869 when health again drove him to the U.S. His last residence there was from Dec 1870 to Feb 1872, when he was driven out, if ever a man was, by the iniquitous & contemptible jealousy of the three young men who had succeeded to the management of that mission; & who were quite unwilling to learn anything from the experience of the foregoing years in that work.

From the day that Dr. McFarlee left Wipiko in 1872, the Presby Mission lost all its old prestige. How he went, what memories he left behind, are very fully told in the Native tribute written 30 years after his departure.

Yes, the Fathers did not know what we know, ^{do} we are fumbling over problems today ~~that~~ for which good solutions are indicated by the experience of the past. Every word that you say of this true. Many missionaries are too local in their engagements, ~~obliterated~~ ^{limited} in their routine reading, to be able properly to coördinate the data of a wide survey; and yet there is no class of men with so large a proportion of members possessing an extremely wide varied experience ~~with~~ ^{and} an equal breadth of sympathy.

There is some valuable literature still buried in manuscript - of more informing sort than most

that gets into print. I believe that
 when you come to examine closely
 by the bound volume of Dr. Carter's
60 letters, now so much
 more accessible than at first
 for consecutive reading, you
 will find in them many care-
 ful studies of mission problems,
 with solutions suggested on
 a basis of exceptionally wide
 observation and experience.
 Some of his younger associates
 in Japan with ~~the~~ a far smaller
 range of data for comparison were
 ready to think him incompetent
 to judge of ~~matters~~ missionary
 matters in Japan. But I venture
 to believe that these are very
 few of his more distinct con-
 clusions which you will
 not approve when you
 examine them in their order
 & connection. These letters,
 & all of my father's journals,
 will be at your discretionary

use so soon as my task is done.
But until then I need them
for much reference. Regarding
the journals, there are things in
them of which no public use
should be made while my
mother & her sister still survive.
There are other things that
might be serviceable & suit-
able for earlier publication.
But the chief value of the records
will be for your private
study. I am disposed to think
that ultimately they should go
to the library of either the his-
torical Board or the Princeton Semina-
ry - I hardly know which. I in-
cline to say the Princeton library;
but leave that question until
after you have examined them.
I have spoken of them to Mr
Dulles (J.H.) who promises good
care of them in Princeton if they
go there. Probably we can
decide this matter while
I live to consider it further.

If not I shall leave it to your
best judgment. What you say
of mushroom partizanship &
historic comprehension is ex-
actly to my mind.

To do justice to the career of one
man I have made a careful
study of the history of two nations;
because his career touched ~~all~~
the new interests of those two
nations at every leading point;
and in time precisely coinci-
ded with the whole modern
Far East Cycle ^{lying} between the Treaty
of Nanking & the Siege of Legations;
& ~~with~~ the full recognition of Japan
among the ~~nation~~ ^{major} powers of the
day. And because he was here
& there everywhere, doing some
thing at every point for many
years it was impossible for
any of his friends to while he yet
lived to understand the complete
ness even of his life. Some who
can only do one or two kind of work
well, think that no one can do
well more than their number -
as if God had made all men alike.

And as if it did not take as much constancy & persistence to do many things well as one when all are done under the impelling force of a single & continuous motive. Not every man who is versatile is therefore superficial & vacillating in his life; but God himself has made all kinds of men, & gives grace for all kinds of work. But the men who combine great fidelity with versatility, & great love with their labors, are of ~~the~~ old men the best qualified to coördinate in plan & execute the entire range of missionary effort.

~~The~~ In collecting material for one biography some book, I have been led on soon until I have gathered the material for four books. I wd not have dared, in my condition, at the outset, an undertaking of this scope. What led me so far afield is that some of the facts I wanted to use first have been the last to reach me

6.

Until they were found I did not want to conclude the biography. I am now reading the very last book that I shall touch before all the writing is done for the biography & two other projects. This involves a reversion, as I have already told you, to my original plan for the biography; which is to finish it in one volume, adding little besides the strictly biographical data, with documentary material in an appendix & full index. The long Chapter long since written on Character & Equipment must, with some revision, go into a distinct book if at all. ~~But~~ Not only is all the material in hand, but, ~~even~~ in the rough, all the writing is done for that and a third book, & half of a fourth. The second of these would consist of three long chapters only, of which "Character"

"Equipment" would form the backbone one. This book would be designed to exhibit by an strictly analytic method an Epitome of the missionary enterprise in the concrete example of one Comprehensive Career. It would show in this one man
I What He Did (in Six Deaths)
II What He Was (under Seven Heads)
III What He Thought (under Seven Heads)

What a man thinks is both cause & consequence of what he is & what he does; In taking up Dr. McCarty's leading conclusions at six points, I wish to share⁽¹⁾ the paramount conclusions of a man whose experience, learning & methods of study made his judgment, in more important matters, eminently worthy of consideration. (2) ~~But~~ These conclusions are not those wherein he most differed, but wherein he most agreed with missionaries at large the world over; & especially with

those Far East Missionaries who
have had the largest ^{comparative} knowledge
of Far East countries. (3) There 6
conclusions show in good measure
how the ^{prevailing} ~~total~~ bearings of mis-
sionary thought on six urgent
questions of the present time —
questions that interest the whole
world of Occidental scholar-
ship and International Politics.

- vis : (1) Theism (vs Agnosticism &c
(2) Creation (vs Evolution &c
(3) Bible (vs Criticism &c
(4) Ethnic Religions (vs Modern views
of them
(5) Outcome of Missions (2d Advent
&c
(6) China & Japan (their mutual
relations & prospects)

All this to be preceded by
some short remarks on A Man's Views.

Perhaps the book may be called:

David Beltrame M^cCartee M^D

An Epitome of Missions

In Three Chapters



The next book almost finished
may be made up of two very
long articles from the Bib. Sacra,
of which the first will appear
when the Editor gets ready (pos-
sibly this month) and the next
is almost ready to send him.

These chapters will be head-
ed: What Is a Missionary Good for
Any How?

Ist Art. The Story of Dr. McCar-
tee's Almanac;

IInd Art. The Toolbrooff Affair,
and its Meaning Today.

The Story of the Almanac is a string
of my beads by which to show

(1) The large results of small be-
ginnings in many fields;

(2) The incidental value of missions
to Civilization as seen in the lives
of McCarlee, Martin, Williams
Verbeek, Brown &c

(3) How the modern Native Merchant
Marine of China, & the establ^t
of the first modern legation of China
in Japan grew out of Dr. McCar-
tee's Almanac.

The next article shows the initial

events in the modern relations of China & Japan; events that were fraught with tremendous issues later on, & still to come; Events, that are profoundly instructive for those nations & all concerned, if men should really choose to profit by the lessons of history. There is not a development in this latest crisis of the Far East which ^{is} not intimately related to those initial events; and their value to the future, ~~of~~ will be exactly proportioned to the degree in which they are understood. The saving element in those initial events, that in them which saved the moral position of Japan, and argues best for the future relations of Japan & China, belonged to the part taken by two American citizens, Paul Hunt & Dr McFarlee, representing at its very best the spirit of American diplomacy in the Far East.

But of these two men it was the part taken by Dr McFarlee, before & after the official statement of the

Japanese claims to Loo Choo, that
gave both direction and effi-
cacy to the part taken by Genl
Grant. The record in the
memoir is far too brief &
reticent to make this plain,
to any but the Japanese officials
concerned. ~~But~~ The data of
this affair have made the
chief occasion of my long delay
in completing the memoir.
The whole affair requires sepa-
rate treatment such as can
be given in a separate &
independent volume, of which
the value would ^{largely} consist in
its immediate bearings on
the situation of the East today.
Perhaps to these two chapters
may be added my article
publ'd in 1899; which has
been confirmed by all subse-
quent developments, and may
with slight addition be
made serviceable again.

The fourth book which I would like to finish, and which already is half done, excludes entirely the biographical factor, & is wholly political - based on a comparative study of the parallel histories of the two leading countries of the Orient.

Among all the books written upon these countries I have not seen one that attempts to pass ^a judgment on their relative merits, faults, conditions & prospects, based upon a strict comparison of their Govt. This project ^{may} ~~will~~ be

called: "China & Japan Among the Nations" - Seven chapters:

- I Introduction
- II The Story of Origins
- III The Story of Empire
- IV Government, Education & Religion
- V The Policy of Europe
- VI The Policy of the United States
- VII The Concord of Japan & China.



You may ask: Why I have carried
on these four projects together,
& not taken them successively?
Because, altho' the work kept
growing, it was long before
I saw that it could not pos-
sibly be all comprised in the
project that came first. I was
collecting the facts that illustrate
one man's career, & that are
illustrated by his career. But
not long since I began to see
that four small separate books
were better than one big one;
& that the biography must be dis-
engaged from many of these re-
lated deductions, & the material
which they represent.

Meanwhile I have been in
miserable health, with no pros-
pect of permanent relief; never
one night of sound sleep, nor
one waking hour without bodily
distress - & a head like lead.
Nothing but love & prayer has
kept me up and
given me strength.

What are my present prospects?

In the course of a few weeks I shall probably undergo another ^{surgical} operation ~~that~~ which I hope will keep me afloat another 12-month in no worse state than my last. Meanwhile I interrupt no day of with my task - except to write a letter - occasionally long, like this. I expect to send off the second article to the Bib. Sac. within one month at the outside, or before my next operation. The operation will delay me some three weeks. Immediately then I shall finish up the biography (J.V.) which is almost entirely written in the rough. I can fairly hope to have it ready by Xmas for the printer. With that done I shall breathe more freely. Six months of no worse health than this I now enjoy(?)

Should enable me to have ^{at least} three
of these projects in press or en-
tirely ready for publication.
Twelve months should com-
plete the final project of the
four, in all which my hope
is to ~~the liter~~ make some
real contribution to the litera-
ture of Missions, and the
~~the~~ solution of the Far East
problems. If justice may
be done to these questions
& to this man I can die
happy — anyhow, by the grace
of God, I shall die game.

I have burdened you with
all these matters because
from the beginning you have
been concerned in the mission;
as you are in all the public
interests involved. And if my
halting efforts should be
disappointed you will be

able to make the explanations,
and to take charge of my
material.

Very truly yrs

Henry W. Rankin.

117 Madison St.

Dec 7 - 1907

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JUN 27 1917

SECRETARIES

My Dear Mr. Speer

The Memoir of which you were so kind as to send me I have read, and return to your address with the two first volumes of my father's journals now by post. It is a pity that the Memoir was not prepared when its compiler was a younger man, He had a fine theme, and made nothing but a scrapbook out of it; though the material thrown together is interesting; especially the short bit of autobiography. Although the journal books begin first with 1846, yet in a later volume contains a similar bit of autobiography, in which my father makes a happy beginning, and summarizes the facts of ^{his} early life, together with the earlier journals which he probably destroyed.

His whole record is complete
except for his first year &
a half in Theology, of which
the year was taken at New
Brunswick. This is probably the
portion that can be ^{best} spared;
~~least~~ though whether he ever
wrote it out I cannot learn
from the material in hand.

From the first sentence in the
book for 1846 I infer that
he had intermitted the prac-
tice ^{of keeping a journal} for some time, altho
he had begun it with his
conversion in Jan. 1842.

The summary of early & college
life is deeply interesting, &
extremely well told. Though
much in a strain that would
have suited John Bunyan.
For my father had a deep old
fashioned conviction of sin,
^{of a long time} & the troubling, wistful faith
without assurance, charac-
teristic of so much in the
old school Calvinistic training.
Most of my books are in North

field hard to get at - or such
as are left of them - & possibly
I have left one volume of the
Journal there because written
in a stenography which I could
not read. The two vols that
I send you cover the time
from Jan 1846 to Aug 3, 1848
- or two months before he sailed
for China. That was exactly
fifty five years ago today, the
9th of October, 1848. The record
completes the Seminary Course,
shows a three months western
tour, & the $6\frac{1}{2}$ months of actual
service in Rochester (not 9 as
I wrote you last) but a very
full & important period, &
the last preparations for sail-
ing. His act of dedica-
tion to the Missionary work
occurs on pp 38-47 of the first
vol. Sept 11, 1846, act 21. This
is the part that I think may
interest you most in these
two books. His first hope
was to go to India, and the

first direction of his thoughts to China
as his own field ~~was made~~
by came from H. & W. Loring
in a conversation of March
24. 1847. This however was only
a suggestion. In Dec of that year
the first news came of the
murder of W. M. Loring at which
time the Board immediately be-
gan to consider him as the
proper successor to W. M. Loring.
But this was unknown to him
until he left Rochester, and
visited the Mission rooms
May 10, 1848. when his appoint-
ment occurred. This is the
next date of special interest
after the act of dedication,
& shows again ~~the~~ ^{his} careful
balancing of all matters to
be considered. But interest-
ing marks of Providence appear
in the whole record when con-
secutively read, and in ~~these~~
after all the interest attaching
to any life culminates - first
heredity, then surroundings, then
personal initiative, & then Pro-
vidence. For the sum of these

*much more of general interest

four factors seems to me to
equal to the sum of every
man's life; not one, not two,
nor three alone, but all of
the four.

The reason for
the existence of the whole record
to the end of ~~life~~ his life is given
in the first sentence of the first
volume. All of the later volumes

show more maturity, of course,
than these two which do not
quite reach his 23^d birthday. #

But where are the men of 23
years today equally fitted with

many of the earlier Ameri-
can & English missionaries
to go upon the foreign field?

W. M. Lowie was also just
23; & H. C. Carter, not yet 24,
had practised medicine for
three years already ^{after} ~~three~~ gradu-
ation. I think there's a

vast amount of nonsense
talked about the new in-
movements of education.

You may keep these two
volumes unless I call for them

~~until~~ I until I send the
others, when my task is done.
But I do not wish to part
with them permanently while
I continue to live on this
moonlit plane. My father's
theology was strictly moulded
upon the Princeton pattern of
those days, and he was largely
blind to any necessity of ^{its} improve-
ment, except in the matter of
the educator. Like W. M. Low-
rie before him, & John L. Nevins
after him, he labored with
that question for some years
before committing himself
fully to a millenarian
position such as Dr. Porter
had taken with him to
China. I think it has
happened times without
number. This question
is often forced upon the
missionary in a more
impression way than com-
monly at home. He is driven

to reconsider all his first
teachings & impressions.
In Wmgs I think that more
than half of the missionaries
English & American believe
that Christ will come to inaugurate
us rather than merely
consecrate the future of the
age of earth. I suppose
that a large proportion of ~~them~~
of the best missionaries in
India & China hold this
view; but I would like to
know what the proportion is
in all fields. What can
you tell me? I learned the
Westminster Catechism word
for word, but never once
accepted it as other than
a very imperfect symbol
of faith. My father's reading
was generous for his years
as appears from other indi-
cations than his journals; but
I think it was not generous
in the field of Theology, but

pretty strictly limited to the lines
of his own orthodoxy. For me
orthodoxy is nothing but an
ideal - an approximation of
all degrees to an adequate
statement of the teachings of
Scripture. In Unitarianism
& Romanism he saw little of
the good & much of the evil;
and was scarcely acquainted
at all with the new litera-
ture & philosophy of Germany
& New England. He did not read
in part that his own theology ^{itself} had
inevitably caused the modern
reactions, & that much might
be said for some of the protests
that he abhorred. But within
these limits his Christian
character grew ever more
sweet & kind & strong to the
last, ready with all self-
sacrifice. In other depart-
ments of thought he was far
from narrow; but well
represented for his class the
best Princeton culture of that
day, and a home that was

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full of the best English Literature, & a wide range of social activities. In both College & Seminary there were some men as strong for their time as any to be had today; & the City Churches were supplied with preachers whose preaching would be a blessed exchange for the chaff we are getting plentifully now.

Occur to me
Two other points, worth noting in the life of Jas B. Taylor. ~~Occur~~ Like many students who grow full of zeal to preach the Gospel he was strongly tempted to neglect his studies, or even stop them short, in the interest of direct religious work. That problem he worked through with great care: concluding with the ^{old} conservative view that on no account should the opportunities of a full education

be disregarded, or thrown
away. ~~The~~ No man could
I surpass him in religious zeal,
yet he took the benediction
of his class, & except during
his vacations did not go
to any excess in religious
activities of a public sort.

I think he must have injured
his health by an amount of
frequent fasting that was
wholly mistaken; though
what the sickness was
that took him off I never
could make out from the
description. I would like
to get the opinions of some
good Christian physicians
of our time.

A second matter worth re-
call is this: On page 95
of the small edition of the
Biography is a comment by
the writer Dr J. H. Rice, which
might have come from the

lips of Henry & Vennwood:

"The relation between Cause & effect is as fully established in spiritual as in physical affairs" — and this generalization is given as a legitimate deduction from the whole religious experience & work of Taylor. The modern instance on all pleading same is modern only in Misology. It was in the old Christian Theology that this conception was first developed of which the world now boasts itself so much; and it was so developed because, first of all, it lies written on the face of all the Scriptures from beginning to end. Every great result — the chief results — of modern science are anticipated in the Holy Book, either by express intimation, implicit bearing, or the omission of all that contradicts. I believe that the scientific values of scripture are tenfold greater than

more astonishing than they have
yet been shown to be; and
that in the following statement
by Dr. Shields a wholly just
& warranted estimate of the
Bible has been made:

"The Old & New Testament Scrip-
tures will be found to have
been projected as with an om-
niscient view of the whole
possible future, as well
as of the whole actual past
of human Science." (Phil.
Ultima II: 458.)

"Moreover" The Bible "was
simply designed to teach
whatever on due examination
it is found to teach." (II. 456
I. 232)

Read Taylor's biography with this
comment of the writer in
mind, & compare it with
Drummond's Short Chautau
qua address, or his first book,
or his last Edinburgh talks
to students.

~~The Memoir of W. L. Loring~~

be glad to know about
it; and I want to
know all I can of this
& other Chinese collections
in this country.

The Hk. Pa. collection was
founded by Dr. J. J. J. J.
Whose books ~~will~~ serve
as a nucleus of all
future additions in Far
East languages.

The time will soon be
at hand when these
collections will cease
to be mere curiosities;
and I think a published
Statement should be
made, where it will
be read, regarding the
Chinese books belong-
ing to the Presby Board.
Who knows anything

about them; and why
should they not be put
into some connection
or correspondence with
all ~~the~~ other leading
libraries? Is not this
talent hid in a napkin?

Very truly yrs
Henry to Pauline

It was not because I hes-
itated talking about my
work & design in the
McCarter Memoir that
I wrote you so fully in
my last; but because I
feel responsible to ex-
plain my delay, and you
are a more pleasant re-
ceiver the explanation.
It would be much pleasanter
for me to say nothing about the
matter to any one till the work is done.

The Thematic of Mr. Towner is
speaks of an extended library
collection of Chinese books
- 2000 or more at the Miss
Hou Rooms, to made by
W.L. & by J. W. C. Plymunt.

I would be grateful to have
from Mr Grant a short
statement regarding the
number & sources & con-
tents of this library - How
how many books? What
other Far East books?
Chinese? What classi-
fication & catalogues are
available? Is it at
all used by, or known
to, Chinese scholars in
this country? Why not
add it to the collection
at Columbia & Yale
At the Univ. of Pa. where
it is more likely to be
used? Prof. Hirth of
Columbia would doubtless

Nov. 3rd, 1911.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,

119 Macon St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your good letter of October 5th came just as I was starting off on a trip among the Western Synods, from which I returned last week. I am writing to Dr. Martin, sending him a copy of your letter, in the hope that he may be disposed to do what you suggest.

In your letter you speak of Dr. Mattoon as thinking that Dr. McCartee was the best qualified man in China to write Bible commentaries. I wonder whether you don't mean Dr. Mateer. There was a Dr. Mattoon in the Mission work of our Church, but he was in Siam.

I read your letter with the greatest interest, and only wish I had a fraction of your stock of knowledge of philosophy.

Very cordially yours,

H. W. Rankin 346
Phy. 119. Mac. St.
RECEIVED
OCT 8 1911 1911

Dear Mr. Speed Mr. Sp. If Mr.
Luce ~~some~~ would not
take the trouble to write me
a few words about that
book which he wanted
very much to see, I had
the use of for more than
a year, he is not likely
to hunt for another copy.
He wrote me quite fully
before he had seen the
title of his ineffectual in-
quiries to learn whether
such a Gospel Harmony had
ever been prepared in Man-
darin. One had been written
I was ready for the press
when the MS was lost
to the Bogleys. I am
surprised that all

Missionary Authors should not be familiar with Alex. Hylie's 'invaluable Memoirs of Protestant Missionaries, & their publications prior to 1868.

This work may be out of print, but all the China Missionaries should know it well. Some of those earlier publications might well be reissued, with whatever improvements they may need. Dr. Mattoon thought Dr. McCarter the best qualified man in China to write Bible Commentaries, of which he had published one or two described in Hylie. Dr. Mattoon was very much keyed that Dr. McCarter would not stay in China to take up that work at the time of his going permanently to Japan.

I have Dr. Malloans own
 letter about this to me.
 This wd indicate that
 the Commentary actually
 publd by Dr. C. Carter
 might well be kept in
 print. I think the best
 additions to literary output
 on the Mission field ought to
 be based on a thorough ac-
 quaintance with what had
 gone before, & been already
 done. I find this
 ignorance of the historical
 output a great injury to
 American philosophical pro-
 duction. Which has been a
~~far~~ with me a favorite
 field of reading. It is ^{to} ~~clearly~~
 taken for granted that na-
 thing of any consequence
 to Phils was produced in
 this country before the last
 25 years in the logic, Ethics

Psychology or Ontology; but
 at least a half dozen books
 of intrinsic & permanent value,
 besides many others of
 historical significance to the
 philosophical development
 now in progress, ~~have~~
 were pub'd in the century
 before, books with which Am-
 erican teachers & writers in
 Phil. sh'd be well acquainted,
 but are not. The founders
 are forgotten, too often de-
 spised out of pure ignorance
 of the historical background.
 Some of these earlier books
 ought to be republ'd with
 full apparatus of notes &
 biographical introductions.
 I would be found to ex-
 tremely pertinent & service-
 able to the same inquiries
 as now pursued. Some highly
 original ^{work} was done, now to-
 tally ignored. Even the

x if properly cited.

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Priceless Philosophical Fragments left by Jonathan Edwards have never been published since 1829, & yet would attract more interest now than ever before.

The best General Introduction to Philosophy ever issued in this country until

that of Ladd 'in 1890 was the Elementa Philosophica of Samuel Johnson, 1752; published on Oley Franklin's Press, & not even mentioned by name in Alibone or in Moses Coit Tyler. ~~He so~~ To this statement there is one exception.

In 1844 Henry Philip Lovejoy who became first Pres of Michigan University (or Chan Celler) published a work in Logic, including a General

Intro to Philz. The Con-
 ception of Logic was the
 most Comprehensive em-
 ployed by any American
 Author to this day, in-
 cluding not only the usual
 discussion of the Syllogism,
 but a formal department
 of Inductive Logic (written
 before Mill had publ'd);
 & not only this but a
 preliminary discussion
 of what the author called
Primordial Logic - which
 is really the Platonic Dia-
 lectic of logical antecedents
 as distinguished from the
logical sequents - that belong
 to the Syllogism.

All this was preceded
 by a General Introduc-
 tion to all branches
 of metaphysical work,

making a treatise brief,
 but very original, that
 Cousin regarded with great
 admiration, & said was
 equal to anything of the
 sort ever published in Eu-
 rope. There was a revised
 edn 12 years later, besides
 Tappan's Three books on
 the Will, republ'd in
 Scotland in one vol with
 revision & enlargement
 by the author; & all now
 totally forgotten here, &
 never referred to by new
 writers on the Will who
 don't begin to understand
 the subject as well as
 Tappan did. The whole
 American literature of
 the Will from Jonathan
 Edwards to James Royce

abounds in original work that should be read in its historical connection to get the whole light available on this great subject.

But most of our recent writers think we have no national literature of importance here until they themselves began to write.

Until a French Roman Catholic Priest thought that historical development of philosophy in this country of enough interest to write about it no American account of it existed, but a few scattered articles on individual authors & the greater treatment by Pres Parley in Heberweg. Now at last

an elaborate history is in progress, of which one volume is out - all written from the view point of an absolute monism, which

is only a recrudescence of Oriental Pantheism, whereby the American mind is ~~fast~~ becoming paganiized as fast almost as the Orient gets Christianized. A scholar's view of theology is determined by his Philosophy every time; & if we can't have Philosophy Christian in a very distinctive & wholly valid sense we are done for. All our best early writers were decidedly Christian; they wrote something of great importance to us still.

I will mention one more illustration of our ~~present~~ present ignorance of the past in these matters.

In that same year of 1844 (the year of Shields' graduation from college)

Samuel Tyler, of the Maryland
 bar, & long a professor of law
 in Washington, pub'd a Dis-
 Course on the Baconian Phi-
 losophy, which was a con-
 tribution to the problems of
 Inductive Logic more strictly
 original & valuable - as I
 believe - than any other modern
 work on that subject ex-
 cepting Mill's. Mill him-
 self, who pub'd in 1843, might
 have greatly profited by
 Tyler's book had he seen it;
 & most of Tyler's book was
 written before Mill pub'd,
 & important portions of it
 had appeared in the *Prin-
 ceton Theological Review*.
 But nobody in Princeton
 seems to know it.

Hibben has done fine work
 in this same field, &
 closes his manual with a

a historical sketch of the subject that ends with Mill, & does not name the American writer who anticipated Mill in the Princeton Review, published his book only a few months after Mill, & an enlarged edn a few years later.

Tyler & Tappan were strictly contemporary, & both wrote on Inductive Logic before Mill; & on all the other problems are complementary to each other[†]. Each man could have greatly improved his own book by knowing what the other man had done, before each man revised his own treatise. But there is nothing to show that either man had read the other.

† representing respectively the intuitive & empirical schools that so badly need each other.

Now you know what I
 want done for Dr C
 Carter's Diatessaron.
 I want it read, & an ade-
 quate account of it,
 in the historical setting,
 published in some period-
 ical in China, & ^{also} sent to me;
 — not merely as an ac-
 commendation to me, but
 to all the missionaries
 on the field, & to native
 Christians.

If possible I wish that
 might be done by Dr Con-
 bell, who I am sure
 he'd be quite willing to
 do it, if he had the
 book. Or Dr Martin.
 Perhaps would do it, &
 certainly could. He has
 probably used the book a
 good deal in former years

Perhaps you might secure
two or more sound co-
pies if ~~you~~ is writing
to different men in
China, north & south you
put them on the shelf.

Sincerely Yours

Henry W. Raddin.

Did I send you, before, this
Circular of Dr Warren's bk?
There is no more Barned Cox,
mologist in the land - no not in
Europe; & all that he writes Cox
robustly that ~~the~~ General
Weltanschauung of the Bible.
Which Huxley & his dupes suppose
buried out of sight for all time.
Harpers Weekly for Sept 16. last page,
has a new statement on the Great
Pyramid, of great interest & im-
portance if correct, bearing on
the whole mental status of
man kind in the first centuries
after the flood. Darwinian theology is
storing up for itself a lot of humiliating
retractions to be made in due time.

Oct. 3rd, 1911.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,

119 Macon St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I was delighted to get your good long letter and to know that you were a little better than you had been. I trust that you may continue to gain and that you may find the quiet place in the country where you can do the work that is on your mind and heart with reference to Dr. McCartee and Dr. Shields. I think if the McCartee biography could be got out while many of those who knew him are still living, its circulation would be much easier than if it waits until these friends are gone. I have discovered this in connection with several recent biographies. It helps immensely in promoting the circulation of any book to have acquaintances or friends of the subject of the biography to help in making it known and in arousing interest in it.

I should think that Northfield or some other little New England town of that sort would be just what you would wish, although if the winter is too severe in New England, it would be very easy to find in Southern Pennsylvania or Maryland or further South some congenial little community where you could live cheaply,--and the further South you went probably the cheaper it would be --and where you could go forward with your work.

Mr. Luce was evidently the Shantung missionary you have in mind in connection with the Diatessaron. I remember that it was he who was to bring it home. I shall write to him, telling him your desire to have an estimate from him of the Diatessaron and Dr. McCartee's

Mr. Rankin - 2.

Oct. 3rd, 1911.

work upon it. I shall ask him if he knows of any available copies of the book.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Sept 23 1876 346

My dear Mr. Speer

Mr. Speer

Your note of yesterday
is at hand, I am glad to hear
from you. Dr David Murrays
article on Dr. Carter - or
rather his second article
was published in full &
correctly in the Observer; &
of that I suppose you have
a copy. He had previously
published a shorter article
as an obituary in the Christian
Intelligence. Both articles
are valuable as the tribute
of a friend who was inti-
mately acquainted with the
facts of which he wrote.
Col Sheppard's article, of which
you should have a correct
type written copy, was publ'd
in an abbreviated form, &
in my judgment much marred
in its proper effect, in the

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HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Missionary Review of
the World; & doubtless
you have both the ~~printed~~
Printed & the typewritten
copies. I did not wish
it publ'd at all unless publ'd
without alteration. It was
accepted & set up first for the
Record of the WK; but when
the proof reached me I found
the article so badly cut
up that I complained; &
Will Moody withdrew it from
press. It was then accept-
ed by Sel Pearson with the
express understanding that
it shd appear without alter-
ation or not at all. But
the printing was long delayed,
& occurred during the
absence of Mr Pearson in
Europe. His father probably
knew nothing of my under-
standing with Sel, & wanted

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
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N. Y.

to save space; so the article appeared in a shape that I think spoiled it, not only as a piece of writing, but as ~~a~~ ^{available} testimony from the only first hand witness competent to say much that Col Sheff paid said. This testimony chiefly concerned Dr McFar-
tee's political function & value, as Dr Murray's article chiefly concerned the Educational & Scientific value & service.
In both cases the testimony is from men who not only were intimate friends of Dr McFar-
tee, but were also very high officials of the Japanese Govt. personally acquainted with all the matters of which they wrote.
These two tributes are sufficient to ~~set aside~~ the depreciatory estimates you ~~obtained~~ received

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Men who at the several periods of Dr McCarter's Civil Service in Japan were not his intimate friends, ~~and~~ & were not in a position to know ^{the} real extent & value of that service in any of the departments described by Dr Murray & Col Sheppard.

This is what makes the importance of Sheppard's article in its unaltered form, & I hope your copy will turn up. My only perfect copy was used in the Missy Review, & never returned, as a previous copy had been used up for the Record of the Week. But I believe Mrs McCarter still has a copy, & Col. Sheppard, if he is still living. The article was reprinted in a pamphlet from the Missy Review - but it is so unsatisfactory to me that I have ^{made} no use of it.

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

It was all an accident,
tho' very vexing I blame
nobody. I was able to attend
Dr Piersons funeral, & was
glad of all you said. It was
all true. A little tribune was
made for me in the Observer of
June 15 - with some misprints
as I did not see the proof.
Now Deems himself is gone,
& I Conner - all good friends
& exponents of Northfd, splendid
workmen in their own lines.
Two years ago I revisited
Northfd for the first time in ten.
I was there & at Herman during
most of three months Aug²⁵
to Nov 15. The visit was
a great privilege. I am very much
an exile anywhere else, & here
very much a prisoner - but I am
the Lords prisoner, & there lies
my hope. That I have spared
& strengthened to finish that
biography, has been my contin-
ual prayer all these years;
but altho the material is all

HENRY W. RANKIN
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N. Y.

Collected it has seem-
ed impossible for me
to put it together here in
Brklyn. Until two years ago
last February my state of
health was always getting
worse. I then had another
operation, & since that my
general condition has been
much more comfortable,
I am able to get about
much more easily. But
my strength is little, & ~~my~~
my chief ~~in~~ hindrance is
a faded head that almost
refuses to work. I can dash
off letters, but to do careful
work for the press in these
surroundings is exceedingly
hard. Since 1876 I have
not had one night of sound
sleep. This alone is enough
to block all serious mental
effort - especially as my
standards of literary product

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are not low. This in-
somnia began in a
partial congestion of the brain
when I was half thro a
medical course, & has never
been thrown off. Since then
I have not known one day
without a dull headache
uninterrupted, & a perpetual
noise in the brain like a
cricket on the hearth, or a bug
saw ~~of~~ in a distant mill.

With this handicap, I have
done such work as has been
possible in these years: but
it is hard to concentrate the
mind under these conditions,
especially at this noisy corner.

If I knew of just the right
place to stay elsewhere, or
in the country, I could, ^{now} leave
this house. After my last
operation I moved to a
neighboring house. But a year
ago August the landlord claimed
the house on three days' notice.
I had to pack in a hurry, &

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
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N. Y.

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put in storage the
accumulated books &
papers of these ten years
in Bklyn. On returning
from Northf I came back
to this Sanitarium. Wholly
uncertain how long I should
stay, & leaving my things in
in storage for want of space
here. I need a quiet,
pleasant country place, with
room to spread out my be-
longings in accessible shape,
& surroundings favorable to
my task if it is to be done.
This house is ⁱⁿ ~~surrounded~~
by a perpetual din of
trolley & elevated cars, & I am
terribly tired of it. Just
yet I don't know where to go.
For several reasons I can
not go to Madison - that
is, I could not expect to
do any work there. Perhaps
I shall get back to Northf

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I don't want to go continually among strangers; ~~not~~ & many places are not suitable to my state of health & means, that wd otherwise serve. But I hope soon to find a place where I can do a little regular work to advantage; & finish the two undertakings that make so strong a demand upon my heart, the Memoir of Dr McCarter & justice to Dr Shields. The Christian, Scholars of this Country don't begin to know what Shields would do for them if they wd give him a chance - the immeasurable value of his neglected work to the pressing necessities of the Theology & Philosophy in these chaotic times. His own colleagues & students here troubled themselves to know

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what he was doing;
& his magnificent life-
work was shamefully & cul-
pably prejudged. I know
of one man only who ap-
preciates Shields' value as
a thinker — now that Robert
Flint is dead; but he is no
small man, ~~for~~ no less
than Caspar René Gregory: who
when I was at College in
Princeton was intimately as-
sociated with Shields, while
helping Chas Hodge prepare
his *Theology* for the press.
If Flint had learned Shields'
value ten years sooner he
would have publ'd an esti-
mate that would have
made all Princeton for
the first time wake up to
its neglect & duty in the
matter of Shields — a man
who appreciated the work of
every man about him with
a justness & generosity that

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119 MACON ST.
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N. Y.

Not one of them showed
toward him. Find me
a place where I can be
sufficiently comfortable to
renew strength & work to
advantage, & I will soon fin-
ish the memoir, & then pay
back my obligations to my
beloved & noble teacher
Shields. I confess to a great
indignation at the way he
was treated; & I think his
values can be made so ob-
vious & great, that those
who so treated him will
be exceedingly ashamed, &
begin to build ~~to build~~ the
tomb of the prophet whom
they slew with an un-
warranted & contemptible
reflect. Had he rec'd a tenth
part of the consideration
due, the encouragement he
deserved, his principal trea-
ture would not be today

* (after his first complete reading of the 3 vols.)

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HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
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N. Y.

The unrevised fragment that he left it. But unrevised fragment tho it be, with many minor imperfections, it is the most important & original piece of Constructive work in early Christian philosophy that the 19th Century produced; & it opens the way, as no other book, to a normal adjustment of the relations between Christian theology as a valid science, & all other sciences concerned in the Welt-Anschauung.

Robert Flint saw this; for he accepted the estimate of my preliminary papers; & fully intended to prepare his own. But his failing health, & sad bereavement interfered.

Every day I plead with God for time & strength & means & grace to finish my testimony to the work of his dear servants Dr McCarlee & Dr Shields; & I have a strong conviction

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
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N. Y.

That he will grant my
prayer. I grieve at the
delay, chiefly because of his
widow my aunt, & those other
aged servants of God who
wait & grieve for me.
Give me your prayers.

During March-April I rec'd
a letter from Fredk. McCormick,
a Foreign Correspondent then
in New York, requesting informa-
tion about Dr. McCarlee, say-
ing he had been directed to me
by the Presby Bd. I sent him
some facts, but also told him
of the printed material at
the Bd rooms, which he after-
ward read, finding all he
wanted. I particularly
mentioned Sheppard's article
as the source most con-
cerned with McCormick's
quest. Do you suppose he
could have borrowed this
not returned it?

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BROOKLYN
N. Y.

I also directed him to the Geographical Society with its sole copy of Dr. C. Cartee's invaluable pamphlet on the Loo Choo matters. (which I have hoped to reprint with the memoir) I to the Astor Library, in whose file of the Tokio Times occur important references to this document, ~~to~~ the whole dispute, ~~to~~ with the whole official statement of the Japanese Government — made for Genl Grant — to which this pamphlet is a crushing reply couched in terms of the utmost courtesy. The Loo Choo Affair is the initial ~~is~~ point of departure in all the modern diplomatic relations of China & Japan, or that of the Maria Luz Affair in both of which Dr. C. Cartee had a leading part to play. These events project their

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Shadows forward upon all subsequent transactions between these countries to this day; I all just understanding of the war with China & the present status must begin with a thorough understanding of these initial events - to say nothing of the whole parallel history that goes before. I know nothing of Mr. Cornish except that he has pub'd some good papers on Far East matters, but I suppose he wd naturally be much interested in the sources mentioned. I trust he is an honest man; for I imagine that pamphlet cd be very easily abstracted from the Library that owns it.

[You may remember the singular fortunes of Dr. McCarter's Dialectarian in Mandarin - which was the first large portion of scripture pub'd as a volume in that language.

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

It did good service in
the first days of our mis-
sion at Peking, & went thro
several editions. It is de-
scribed in Ng's bibliography
of all the missionary publi-
cations prior to 1867. A copy
was found for me at Ningpo
by Mr Shoemaker - a sound
clean copy which I greatly
prized. I wanted Dr Corbett's
estimate of this book after a
fresh examination, & sent
my copy to China for him
to see by the hand of a
missionary then going who
meant to deliver it in per-
son, I think. By some mis-
take it was re-mailed to me
from Shanghai without going
to Dr Corbett. I then mailed
it directly to him, who ac-
knowledgeed it & was delighted
to see it, & would have done
as I requested; but he was
just on the point of visiting

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

this Country. I think
you told me of a new
work of this kind in progress
by a Mr Lucas (?) to whom
I wrote. He had never even
heard of Dr de Carle's volume
I wanted to see it. So I
asked Mr Corbett to let Mr
Lucas take it for six months
to make a careful exami-
nation, & write out for me
a brief account of it.

I heard no more of it un-
til Mr Lucas himself came
to this Country, when I recd
the book by mail in a badly
damaged condition, with
no acknowledgment, & no
description — a fact for
which I see no good rea-
son. Mr Lucas (if that is
his name) had kept the book
a year or two — I forget how
long. He must have used

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

it in preparing his
own volume. He then
returns it to me without a
word of explanation - while
the Expert opinion to obtain
which I sent the bk to China
is still wanting. I don't
you think you could obtain
that for me yet from
same lady? I want two
more clean good copies
of the bk if they can be
found in Shanghai, Shan-
tung or Ningbo; but I par-
ticularly ^{want} a description & es-
timate from Dr Corbett,
if ~~a~~ copy can be found
for him, & from Mr Lucas
who examined it.

Of course Dr McCarter's book
was a first attempt in
that line, & doubtless shows
some imperfections, But it
was a notable achievement

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

in its day, & deserves
to be remembered in
the history of Xty in China.
Look up mylies account of it.

Please pardon my tedious
length & imposition on
your crowded time -

Sincerely Yrs

Henry Wm Rankin.

My papers & memoranda
have all been out of
reach so long that I
may have forgotten the right
name of the Shantung mis-
sionary whom I call Lucas

There is a won-
derful new state-
ment about the
Great Pyramid
in Harpers Weekly
Sept 16 - last page
—very important
if true: for its
bearing on the
early Record in
Genesis.



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September 22nd, 1911.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,

119 Macon Street,

Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

In going over a box of biographical material yesterday, in order to find some other biographical notes which Dr. Hopburn wrote out for us some years ago, and which are now called for in view of his death the day before yesterday in Orange, I found your revised copy of David Murray's paper on Dr. McCartee, which you gave me for our files here, together with a great deal of other material which you had sent us from time to time, but not your revised copy of the Sheppard article. I have made an extended search for it, and know that it must be somewhere in the files, but it has been filed away so securely that I have not been able to locate it as yet. If I succeed in doing so, I shall be glad to send it to you.

What is the present status of the biography? Do you anticipate its publication in the near future?

I hope that your health is such that you are able to move about some and to do a little of your tasks each day.

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

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SEP 6 1912

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Aug. 20th, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,

St. John's Hospital,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your card of August 19th to Mr. Speer has been received in his absence on vacation in Northern New Hampshire, where he has been since early in August. He will be sorry to learn, on his return at the end of the month, of the accident you have had.

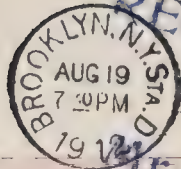
If any book comes for you from China, we shall at once forward it to your Macon Street address.

I trust you may rapidly recover now and that your convalescence may be attended with as little discomfort as possible.

Very faithfully yours,

J
Secretary to Mr. Speer.

St John's Hospital ~~Bristol~~
N.Y. Aug 19. 1914. Dear Dr. Speer
You probably read my
card in reply to your note
of inquiry. Telling of my acci-
dent. I shall probably be
out of the hospital in 5 weeks
or sooner. If my book reach
the rooms from China for
me please forward to 119
Macqu St. Dr. Martin has sent
me his latest. I have found
the salesmen. Will write on getting



RECEIVED

20-1912



Mr. Speer.

Mr Robert E. Speer
New York City
156 Fifth Ave

FILING DEPT.

MAY 1 1912

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April 30th, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,

119 Meccn St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Our Librarian finds that we do have Wiley's "Memoirs of Protestant Missionaries in China." When I described it for her a little more in particular she found it and send me a note saying, "This book is in the Library. Since the author's or compiler's name does not appear on the title page, it was not catalogued under 'Wiley.' Can you give us the author's full name?"

Can you give us Wiley's full name to enter on the title page and in our card catalogue?

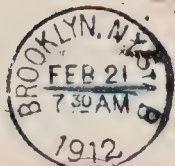
Very faithfully yours,

Dictated April 25th.

The Nestorian Monument at Sian-fu
is fully described in Records of the
Past, Jan-Feb. 1912 by Fritz von Holm
of Copenhagen (printed New York) together
with the Replica made under his di-
rection & now loaned to Metropoli-
tan Museum of N.Y. One of the first
rubblings of this were made for an American
was made for Dr H. Carter between
1856-8 who presented it to Pa Acade-
my of Science (or University) at that time
with a pamphlet describing it, & his own
translation. The best known transl. was
by Alex. Wylie. Yrs truly, H W Rankin,
Feb 21, 1912

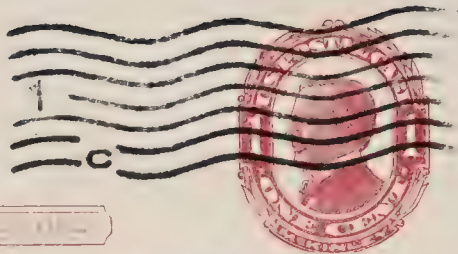
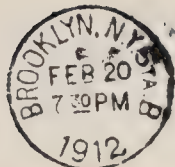
11 *Ames*

200-R



Dr Robt E Speed 1912
New York City. Speed.
156 Fifth Ave

I should have added in my letter that
in ~~some~~ former letter I gave you a
full statement, with exact date, of all
that I know about the Diatessaron,
& of Dr McCarter's study of Mandarin.
His constant intercourse with Ningpo offi-
cials led to this study, in which Dr S. Wells
Williams alone had preceded him, & in
which Dr Martin followed him. But Dr McCar-
ter's book was, I believe, the first book in that
dialect & script by any ~~foreign~~ Protestant scholar,
& its initial relation to all Xu literature that
followed in that language should be under-
stood, even if much better work has been done
later. Besides the Harmony, his book contains, I think, the
Ten Commandments & the Apostles' Creed. H. W. R. Feb 20.
1912



Dr Robert E. Speer
New York City
156 Fifth Ave.

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FEB 21 1912

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105
H. W. Rankin

H. W. Rankin

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Among all books ever
written on China there is
no more timely than
many of its National
History & Character than
that by Dr. W. S. P. Speer pub'd
about 1870, & called
The Oldest & the Newest Empire
or China & the United States
No other bk that I have read
shows more unmistakably
the intrinsically Democra-
tic character of the Chinese
people. Astonishingly an ab-
solute monarchy. China
has always been - the least
despotic & most democra-
tic of all Oriental States,
old or new. Those who
study War Speer, & best un-
derstand this fact, will
be least surprised at the
latest turn of the tide.
No other bk than that by War Speer
- so far as I know - so plain-
ly shows the points of funda-
mental congruity between
China & the United States.

Feb 20.
1912

H. W. R.

R.S.

Dr McCarlee's Diarissarium

was not publ'd in Peking
at the Presbu Press proba-
bly after its removal from
Ningbo to Shanghai. My
inaccessible notes will
show; for all such par-
ticulars I have carefully
collected, & for the most
part verified.

The present Superintendent
of the Press cd give you
more information re-
garding Kyle's book. I cd
~~send descent~~ its brief de-
scription of Dr McCarlee's
book, in a ~~brief~~ written or
printed copy to such per-
sons at Ningbo, Chefoo
elsewhere who might
do in a search for copies.
Our copy the Board Library
should possess. Besides
my own copy, from which I fear
one or two printed leaves
are now wanting, I know
of only one other. That
belongs to the McCarlee Library
of Far Eastern Texts at the
University of Pa.

Dr McCarlee learned Mandarin between 1854 & 1860 in
Ningbo before going North. On this acct. no doubt he
perfectly understood those who later lived long in it.

But this fact only makes it
interesting the more memorable.

Brooklyn N Y

119 Macau St

Feb 20. 1912

FEB 21 1912

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RECEIVED

APR. 6 1912

FILED DEPT.

Dear Dr Speer

These letters, from Dr. Martin & Corbett, which you kindly sent for my reading, & which I return, only emphasize the importance of my quest. But there has been a singular misapprehension of that quest on the part of some of these gentlemen.

Mr. Baller says that a new edition of Dr. McFarlee's work would require much revision & undoubtedly, as that was the pioneer work of the sort in Mandarin, in which dialect & script Dr. McFarlee was ~~so~~ probably the first American scholar to compose a book; & as I suppose, the first to publish any large portion of the New Testament. In the Chinese classical character he was a scholar of the first rank. In the Mandarin script he was only one of the first two or three pioneers. ~~Mr. Luce &~~

It was not at all my wish that a new edition of my book should be prepared; but merely that historical justice should be done

to its place in the literature of China missions. Undoubtedly the book has the defects of a first production in that field, but it went through at least two editions, & probably more. It could hardly fail to be extremely useful to those who had it; & it led the way to all that have followed. Yet these long subsequent writers appear ignorant of its very existence, & are disinclined to perpetuate its memory. If Mr. Baller, or Mr. Luce had, more than fifty years ago, at the very beginning of Protestant missions in North China, produced a life of Christ in Mandarin, consisting in a complete "Harmony" of the four Gospels, would they not be glad to have their work remembered? Mr. Luce thinks it is not necessary that a review of this book be included in a biography of Dr. Cartee. All I want is a brief, but adequate statement of its place & value as an initial publication in the literature of missions; & this much

I think I should be prepared, not
 in the least as a personal favor
 to me; but as an interesting
 item in the history of Christianity
 in China. Mr Luce himself wrote
 to me that he had searched in vain
 for to find some earlier enterprise
 in his own line; & he gave me to
 understand that he would be
 very glad indeed to get hold
 of any such previous publication.
 In response to his own letter I sent
 my clean, sound copy, secured
 for me in Ningbo by Mr Soema-
 ker, ~~first~~ to Dr Corbett, who,
 I knew, would do all I wished
 in the way of examining the book,
 & preparing an estimate. I had
 the opportunity; & asked him
 however to give Mr Luce, ^{also} the oppor-
 tunity of ~~seeing~~ seeing the book &
 keeping it a few months, when
 Dr Corbett himself was done with
 it. As you know, the book never
 reached Dr Corbett, until it had
 come back to me from Shanghai,
 through a servants' mistake, &
 been forwarded once more to
 Dr Corbett. When finally it reach-
 ed him Dr Corbett was just on
 the point of his visit to the
 United States. & had no time.

He then sent it to both Mr. Baller
& Mr. Luce, as his letter recounts,
But not until Mr. Luce himself
was in this country, a year or
two later, did the book again
come back to me; & then in a
much injured condition, &
without a word of acknowledg-
ment, explanation or the wished
for estimate.

So soon as I can find it ~~again~~
among my things in storage
I shall be happy to send it
out once more for the inspec-
tion of Drs. Corbett & Martin,
whom from my childhood
I have revered, & who I am
sure, will do what they can
to help me out.

But I have been most unfa-
vorably situated for any kind
of careful work, & for more
than two years all my ma-
terial has been out of reach
in storage, pending the uncer-
tainty of my movements & the
great inconvenience of my
present lodging. Having nei-
ther the health nor the means
to do as I would, or find
a place where I can lodge &
work to some advantage—
tho I never despair.

I am very much surprised to learn that you have no copy in the Board Library of Alexander Wylie's Memorial of Protestant Missions in China - publd in Shanghai about 1867-68. My own copy of this is also with my other books in storage. I doubt if any book of reference ~~or~~ ^{is} more valuable than this, regarding the biographies & publications of all Protestant Missionaries in China from the beginning to the year this book was pubd. In no other book is so much information of this kind brought together in brief compass; & a reading of this work would ~~have shown~~ to any missionary in China today a complete record of all the early mission literature. Dr Wylie, as you know, was a very ^{rare} Sino-
logue, who wrote an invaluable & very comprehensive history of Chinese Literature; & other things, the foreign scholars in China could ill afford to do without.

Dr Corbett himself did not

reach China until about the time
Weylie's Memorials was published,
but a sketch of Dr Martin's life,
& description of all his earlier
publications, are given by Wylie.
Both men must be familiar with
Weylie's book, tho' it may be long
since they have looked at it.
But when a man proposes, like
Mr Luce, a new literary enter-
prise in China, he should
first read Weylie's Bibliog-
raphy of the early years.
Doubtless the book has long been
out of print, but if it can
be found, the Board Library
should certainly possess a
copy. I think you would
do well to institute a search
for a copy in China.
But if even Weylie's book is un-
known to later missionaries
then we have only another
conspicuous example of the
way the fathers & founders are
forgotten.

One of the first efficient schools
for girls in China, was that
conducted by my father & mother
during all the years of their
life in China but the first two

or three. From that school came
a good many pupils to make
Christian wives, & some of the
most noteworthy wives of native
pastors & evangelists. But I don't
know very much if the persons now in
charge of the Ningbo Girls' School
know anything of its early history.
In the Cycle of Cathay Dr Martin men-
tions this school as my father's work;
altho this was one comparatively
small part of it; & the actual conduct
of the school devolved largely on
my mother, & Mrs de Carter.

My father was an indefatigable
evangelist in the whole of
Ningbo, the founder of at least
three churches - a native church
in the city of Ningbo, & later ^{one} in Yafao,
besides the English Union Chapel
of Ningbo - all these still in opera-
tion. Besides this, his study was
the first theological Seminary of
our mission, & he personally trained
several of the strongest native pas-
tors who long survived him.
Besides this, the Romanized form
of the Ningbo dialect, of which Dr Mar-
tin is the real inventor, was chiefly
developed & applied by my father,
& Mr Russell of the Anglican mission
later a Bishop, preceding George Moule
in that capacity. My father prepared
the first hymn book & grammar

TELEPHONE RECORD 493

EDWARD H. MUNCIE, M. D.
ELIZABETH M. MUNCIE, M. D.
SUNBURY, N. D.

1119 MADISON STREET, CORNER MARCY AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE MUNCIE SANITARIUM

CURTIS H. MUNCIE, M. D.
OSTEOPATH AND ORTHOPEDIC

of the Ningbo Colloquial - ^{once} ~~used~~
by all the different Missions
there; & in company with Mr
Russell, he ^{first} translated the Penta-
teuch, Gospels & several Epistles
out of Hebrew & Greek into ^{the} Ningbo
language. The work was comple-
ted after his death, but begun
by him. There is also a Dic-
tionary of Ningbo, publ'd under the
name of Mrs Morrison; but en-
tirely based on a large MS Com-
pilation of the Ningbo vocabulary
made by Dr Mc Cartee, & used
in turn by all subsequent ar-
rivals in our mission for
some years. He had no means
to publish it, & Mrs Morrison
worked on it for some years, en-
larged the contents, & was enabled
to publish it with means fur-
nished by her husband's father -
a man of large business in N.Y.
No man knows better than you the
importance to the mission enter-
prise today of the whole past
history of the work, as an incentive
& guide to what follows; & as the only
means at our disposal of doing
justice to the founders. So I send
you these instances & illustrations

Sincerely yrs
(Henry Van Hook)

~~100-125~~
346

February 17th, 1912 .

Mr. Henry Rankin,

119 Macon Street,

Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your note of January 31st was duly received, and I have also two letters from Dr. Martin, one of which encloses a letter from Dr. Corbett. I send you these, herewith. .

I find that we do not have Wiley's "Memorials of Protestant Missions in China."

I hope that you are feeling better and able to do some encouraging amount of your work each day.

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Feb.14.

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1912

Henry B. Rankin
Bryn 119 Macou St

Jan 31-1912

Dear Mr Speer - I'm sorry my
copy of the Dialecticon is at
present in storage with other
books, somewhat difficult to
reach, or it might be sent
to China for the third time in
prospect of good use. But I
am sure copies can be found
about Hongkong, Shanghai or
Chefoo. I believed it was
publd during a year or two
spent by Dr Martin in this
country before going to Peking;
but I think he must have known
of it & forgotten. I forget the
exact date, I have not Wylie's
bk at hand in which ~~the~~ the
full title & some description
of Dr McQuarrie's bk are given.
I know it passed into two
editions & probably more.

You probably have Wylie's book
at the Mission Rooms. It is

& the fact that nobody knows about it (except Dr Corbett now) makes it the more important that it should be known -
Sincerely yours
Henry W. Rankin

called, I think, Memorials of Prot-
estant Missionaries in China;
but published without author's
name (?) It is a very valuable
book, long out of print, I suppose,
with biographical list of all Prot.
Missionaries in China from the
first to date (1867 or 8) & bibliog-
raphy of their publications - in-
valuable for reference, Dr Mar-
tin lost his library in the Boxer
year, & doubtless this book
with it. If you have it at
hand please have some type
written copies made of the acct
given by Dr de Cartees book,
Send me one, & also to Dr Mar-
tin & Dr Corbett, & Mr Luce
(when convenient to do so)
& to the Superintendent of the Press
at Shanghai & to Dr Richards,
with an identical note asking
these gentlemen to make some
inquiries & keep on look out for
this bk. Mr Shoemaker found
one copy for me, & may learn
of others. Perhaps the Press might
advertise for it. Two or three
copies found could be put to good
use.

~~K~~
346

Jan. 29th, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,

119 Macon St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I have received the following reply to my letter to Dr. Martin with reference to Dr. McCartee's Diatessaron.

Dr. Fenn has published in Chinese a Life of Christ made by combining the texts of the Four Gospels. He tells me he had no knowledge of the existence of Dr. McCartee's book on the subject.

I am sending your letter and Mr. Rankin's to Dr. Corbett, who will have a better chance to find the book of Dr. McCartee, even if it is not now in his hands.

During my life in Ningpo, I compiled a Life of Christ, on the plan of Dr. Fenn's recent work, but never offered it for publication. Dr. McCartee's book could not have been before the public at that time, or I should have seen it. Just when his was published, I am unable to say; nor did I ever obtain a copy - probably owing to my furlough at home, and my removal to Peking.

If Dr. Corbett sends me a copy, I shall not forget to give Mr. Rankin the critical opinion which he requests.

Kindly convey this information - such as it is - to Mr. Rankin, whose father was the most loved of my early associates at Ningpo.

I hope that you are in better health, and with kind regards, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated Jan. 26th.

AUG 8 1912

346

Aug. 7th, 1912.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,

119 Macon St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I have not heard from you for sometime regarding the biography of Dr. McCartee. I am venturing to make bold to ask whether it would not be best to publish the biography in its original form, without further delay, leaving the supplemental volume containing your notes to be published when you are able to complete it. My own conscience has grown a little uneasy, in view of the trust reposed in me by Mr. Miller when he first put the biography in my hands for publication. I fear that he feels he has a just grievance against me for being responsible for this long delay. I know how much the matter is on your heart, and I wouldn't want to say a word that would grieve you, but I know you will understand my raising again the question as to whether you don't owe it to Dr. McCartee and to Mrs. McCartee and to Mr. Miller to publish, if we can now find a publisher, Dr. McCartee's own biography, leaving any supplementary volume to stand by itself whenever it is possible to complete its preparation.

Will you please let me know what you think of this suggestion, and if you approve, will you take up the publication of the autobiography with Mr. Revell or some other publisher, or will you return to me the copy which Mr. Miller left with me in order that I may take it up with the publisher?

I hope that your health has improved somewhat and that you are able to do a little at least of the reading and writing for which you have so

Mr. Rankin -- 2.

strong a wall and I wish had so much more physical strength.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated July 31st -- s/d

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1912

346

Aug. 7th, 1912.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,

119 Macon St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I have not heard from you for sometime regarding the biography of Dr. McCartee. I am venturing to make bold to ask whether it would not be best to publish the biography in its original form, without further delay, leaving the supplemental volume containing your notes to be published when you are able to complete it. My own conscience has grown a little uneasy, in view of the trust reposed in me by Mr. Miller when he first put the biography in my hands for publication. I fear that he feels he has a just grievance against me for being responsible for this long delay. I know how much the matter is on your heart, and I wouldn't want to say a word that would grieve you, but I know you will understand my raising again the question as to whether you don't owe it to Dr. McCartee and to Mrs. McCartee and to Mr. Miller to publish, if we can now find a publisher, Dr. McCartee's own biography, leaving any supplementary volume to stand by itself whenever it is possible to complete its preparation.

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I hope that your health has improved somewhat and that you are able to do a little at least of the reading and writing for which you have so

Mr. Rankin - S.

strong a will and I wish had so much more physical strength.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated July 31st - s/d

In The Living Church Sept 15, 1923 there is
an admirably written Chinese defense
of missions against a Chinese attack
by a mission trained man in the
Nation Feb 7.

Yrs Truly
H. W. Rastin

Newport Del

Sept 15.

1923

RECEIVED

SEP 15 1923

Mr. Speer

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr Capt. E. Speer
New York City
156 Fifth Ave



NEW YORK
1921

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE NO. 346

SUBJECT Complaints against
Northfield Schools' treatment
of him.

SEE

FILE NO. 2015
LETTER OF H. W. Rankin
DATED April 3/
May 4/23

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE NO. 346

SUBJECT Papers of H. W. Rankin
to be turned over to Mr. Speer
at Mr. R.'s death

SEE

FILE NO. 230

LETTER OF A. P. Fitt

DATED April 27
23

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE NO. 346

SUBJECT Papers to be left to Board
at death.

SEE

FILE NO. 2015

LETTER OF H. W. Rankin

DATED April 27
23

H. W. Rankin

6110x REFUND CARD

2nd

May 16. 1925

SECRETARIES

Dear Mr. Speer

u. criticisms of Hall's full action

The enclosed State
ment explains it
self. - Please show
it to any Trustee
at your own discre-
tion. It is hard for
me to transcribe
copies. Also show
it to John M. C. Howell
Sincerely, J. W.
H. W. Rankin

East Northfield, Mass.

May 16. 1825

Robert E. Speer D.D.

to the Trustees of the Northfield
Schools - Dear Sirs

The Northfield Schools, not the
Seminary only, are facing an exigency
in their history of portentous character,
which cannot affect the Seminary
without affecting all Term on, & proba-
bly the Conferences in Summer.

I refer to the resignation of all Dick-
erson from the Principalship of the
Seminary, & the stronger half of the Fac-
ulty leaving with him.

As an old friend of the Schools, & for-
ten years a former Trustee of the Sem-
inary, intimately acquainted with
the history of the enterprise from the
beginning, & intimately associated
with D. L. Moody all the last eight
een years of his life, I make bold to
offer some reflections on the situation,
& to indicate a remedy within reach
of the Trustees. If adopted quickly,
I believe the situation will be largely
saved, & otherwise lost.

Had I known sooner of the harm
threatened, you would have heard
from me sooner, & if I knew now
how to state the ~~state the~~ situation
in briefer terms, I could do it. But
in view of the fact that our pres-
ent action hangs the future of the
whole Northfield enterprise, I
bespeak your patient attention to
the statement that follows; to which,
long as it may seem to busy men,
much might be added by way of
re-enforcement.

I have already written the history
of this enterprise covering the first
twelve years; & the first ~~hundred~~
~~copies~~ thousand copies of that ac-
count distributed in two small vol-
umes brought in so much money
to the Schools that Mr D. L. Moody
urged me to continue writing for
the rest of my life. That was not
possible, & was many years ago.
Now, as I once more resume my
pen to help the Schools, I trust the
issue ^{may} ~~will~~ be as fortunate.

I cannot see the danger threaten-
ing this work, nor the distress con-
fronting the Trustees, without offer-
ing testimony that may possibly avert

the harm. In what I have to say I shall
quote no one living here, but speak
from what is either Common Knowledge,
or my own immediate knowledge &
observation. I have not been asked
to write this letter, but do it solely
on my own motion, & stand ready
to answer for every word I use.

The event immediately in pros-
pect will so shake the confidence
of the Christian public in the wisdom
of the management, & particularly the
confidence of the old-Student Constitu-
ency, which has been shaken once
before on the same grounds, but is
now growing larger & stronger all
the time, that without the remedy which
I have to propose, or even that too late
applied, I fear that confidence can
never be recovered, nor the work
continued in other than a crippled
condition.

The root of all this trouble here lies
in the strictly autocratic relation assumed
by the President of the Board to the Prin-
cipals of the Schools, a relation that has
proved wholly hurtful, & that the Founder
of the Schools was slow to act upon,
though he alone ever had the right
to do so.

If the two Principals were made accountable for their administration to the whole Board of Trustees, & not merely to one member of the Board, acting as an individual employer, all serious friction would be ended. If the Principals regularly made report directly to the entire Board in session, with every opportunity to state their views & problems, answer questions, & participate in open discussion with the Trustees, the mutual understanding so induced would advance the welfare ^{of the work} in many ways where at present that welfare is obstructed. And not only so, but the Trustees themselves would enjoy the improved relation of direct intercourse with the Principals, & first hand information. They would become well acquainted with the two men, & find them well worth knowing; find their knowledge of the local problems so complete, their experience so rich in incident, their ideals so high, the proved success & wisdom of their administration so plainly marked, that the personal interest of the Trustees in the enterprise would be vitally enhanced, at the cost of little additional time & effort.

on the in part. ² They would also realize more vividly than existing conditions permit, how fundamentally indispensable to the welfare & safety of the entire Country is precisely the kind of education here given to boys & girls.

Our whole land & world to day are facing the most rapid, dangerous & tragic change of all modern history from the best ideals & habits of the past, to the wildest experiments of the present, & ominous prospects of the future. Like all the best schools of our earlier national history, the Northfield Schools were founded to make moral & spiritual values first in education, to show where the religious sources of these values lie, to maintain an atmosphere favorable to their pursuit, & to provide an intellectual discipline which should fit the young to hold their own through life in the interest of these high ~~ends~~ ends.

Few schools have succeeded so well in producing the results which are here designed. No other secondary schools in this Country have in so few years reached a development at once so swift & thorough,

produced so large a proportion of
the fruitage sought, or become so deep-
ly & widely entrenched in the confi-
dence of the Colleges, the public or their
own student constituency, as the
Schools here. And no other fit-
ting Schools can be named more
fortunate, on the whole, than those in
having as Principals the two men
who have now for so long guid-
ed the internal administration;
both being men whom, for seasons
that can be made plain, the Trust-
ees cannot possibly afford to
lose.

Both were men of high standing
in their own Colleges, who in the
strength of early manhood came
here to teach, with the personal
character & evangelical convic-
tions that prepared them for hearty
Coöperation with the Founder of this
work. They are the strongest
living link between the Founder
the students now possessed by
either school, carrying for-
ward his memory & his aims
as no new heads could ever do,

Combining a full accord with his
ideals & the best ideals of academic
training. Finding the work well
started, they have in the face of obsta-
cles, steadily improved the organ-
ization of every department, until
now when the Schools have arrived
at a higher efficiency than at any time
past, & need only the united sup-
port of the Trustees to become much
stronger, & obtain a wider public
confidence than ever.

This has been achieved by a mutu-
al insight into the problems in-
volved, unusual tact in personal
relations, indefatigable effort &
executive ability of high order,
moved by unsparring & unselfish
devotion to the best interests of all
concerned. The internal harmony
of each School has been exception-
ally good, each having a teaching
staff & a student body strongly
united to the Principal & by him.
His function is primary, not se-
condary to that of any other per-
son connected with the work.

The Corporation, the Trustees, the Faculty, the Farm, the Property & the money annually raised, are all incidental to his function. If he is the right man for the post, to have such a man in such a place is reason enough for keeping him there so long as he lives with health to carry on.

Mr Dickerson had long preparation for the Principalship of the Seminary by his twenty two years as head of the department of Science at ~~the~~ & Vice Principal at Mt Hermon. As a teacher, he set such a high ideal of thoroughness before the boys, that all who completed the course & went to college found themselves so much in advance of others that college work for them was fun. His executive ability was proved at Mt Hermon, not only in the capacity of Vice Principal, but by his effective organization of the whole department of Science with its several instructors, laboratories, library & Museum.

He only lacked time for original research to prove himself also competent in that field.

It was also he who first persuaded Mr Silliman to build the Hall of Science, & afterward to nearly double its size. He was also the friend of all whose welfare he could serve, & is beloved today by an army of students going out from both Schools, & by them so extending his reputation that I always feared, lest some College would drag him away from Mt Vernon, when he was there.

How does his value to both Schools has been greatly advanced by his wife, as well fitted for her place as he for his. If we lose him, we lose her too. At the Seminary, where executive tasks have occupied all his time, he has greatly strengthened the total efficiency of the school, & if permitted to do so, would improve it much more yet. He has grown into the work & conditions of both schools, & grown with them. He was never so competent as now to handle the problems before him. It is harder to find the right head for a large fitting school than to find a good

College President; but a man who has accomplished all that Mr Dickerson has for both of the Northfield Schools is fit to be President of any University.

He is the last man to be content with past achievement, & only wants adequate coöperation from the Trustees to secure a continual advance in the intrinsic quality & public esteem of the school he directs. Nothing in his plans has proved impractical, but so far as they have been permitted, every measure in either school to which he has put his hand has been justified in the result. His efforts, however, have been retarded by want of a general understanding among the Trustees regarding his standards, methods & aims, & from time to time they have been obstructed by overrulings that he could not approve & could not appeal.

A man so placed, however great his merits, should not of course be left responsible to none. As Principal, he is the principal agent of the Trustees in developing the in-

tercept they guard. But all the guard-
ians should have a first hand
Knowledge of their man; & no good
reason can be given why he should
not be responsible to the entire Board,
& not merely to one member of their
body. If he must answer to one
man alone, who has sole power
to reject his propositions, forbid his
measures, impose measures over
his head that he cannot approve,
& shut off all appeal & free discussion,
plainly a situation may arise to
which no self-respecting man can
permanently submit. This is the situa-
tion in the present instance, & one
which must arise again with any
future Principal, who has a mind of
his own, & is not a mere echo to such
an individual employee.

So long as D. L. Moody lived, the heads
of the Schools invariably met with the
Trustees during some part of their
regular session for the personal con-
tact & ~~regular~~ open discussion need-
ed. And not only so; for it was the
pleasure of D. L. Moody to invite the
Faculties of the Schools to be his guests
at the Hotel for a week after Com-

menagement, that the two faculties might get acquainted with each other, have opportunity to meet the Trustees & Summer speakers who might be there for free intercourse & question, & that so he himself & the Trustees might become better acquainted with the teachers.

The first Principal of Mt Hermon, Mr E. A. Hubbard, was a member of the Board before & during & after his brief tenure of office as Principal, which was ended by illness. He was an admirable man for his post, & his leaving it a loss to the School. But in many, if not all the best endowed fitting schools of this country the Principal is himself a Trustee. It is so in Andover & Exeter & New Haven, the Hill School & elsewhere. Why not also here, with two head-masters unequalled by any in New England for personal character & equipment, & the work they have already done? Why should not men with the ability, fidelity & long proved fitness in administration here exemplified, be themselves full colleagues with

the Trustees, & not mere underlings to one member of the Board, who has not himself a fraction of their equipment for the internal direction of the Schools? Mr W. R. Moody is a good collector of funds, but all that makes the funds worth collecting, or possible to collect, is the work done by the Principal; & by no possibility could Mr Moody fulfil the function of the latter.

So long as D. L. Moody lived, his own relation to the ~~School~~ work was primary. The work was exclusively his personal enterprise. He never built on any other man's foundation. He not only founded the Schools, established the ends of their being & raised the funds for their support, but his personal influence was paramount on the character of students, teachers & Trustees, & upon the vast circle of friends who rallied about him with their sympathy & aid. There is no man living to take his place in Northfield or the world. He was absolutely unique in his generation, a man of

the right hand of the Most High (Ps 80:17)
to be accounted for only by the explana-
tion offered in Scripture for the pro-
phet Jeremiah (Jer 1:5) & the apostle
Paul (Gal. 1:15-6). Nothing of his in-
fluence, nor of his priority belongs
to the Son.

The earlier students have pre-
cious memories of the Founder, &
the attachment to the Schools of
later students is due to their expe-
rience of internal conditions,
their happy memories of teachers
companions & the whole campus
life, often of the religious life
here found. In no case, appar-
ently, is it due to the personal influ-
ence of W. R. Moody, which
might be much greater than it
is. But, in fact, is almost negligi-
ble. He has greatly lowered his pos-
sible influence for good on the
lives of students & teachers by some
of his words & ways.

He is not the kind of man to be
entrusted with autocratic powers,
& even if he were such, what
need is there for such an author-
ity over the two head masters,

provided these men, & the local Trustees, are all alike amenable to the common judgment of the Board? It is to be sure of another kind, & do not lie in the exercise of this is responsible function.

BUT, if you must know the reason why, then, in the interest of the Schools, I shall be obliged to state some unpleasant facts of common knowledge, or of my own observation that make his disqualification perfectly plain. I have no pleasure in saying these things, I have only good will towards, I do it as a last resort, & at the last minute, to save this splendid work, if possible, from ruin, or at least a serious deflection from its primary purpose. I do this at the risk of offending his personal friends whom I address, & of incurring his implacable enmity; for if you tell him what I say that will probably result. But I am not securing at all to him, I am serving now his own best interests no less than those of the Schools. Yet I would sooner have you tell him all that I say than have you desert him, & this good work his father founded.

will nobody bear an honored name
& is a valuable man. He has been
of great assistance to this enterprise,
even indispensable, & is that still.
He can be of far more assistance in
the future than in the past. It is only
a question of finding his right place
in this organization, & exhibiting
a right spirit. He has good per-
sonal address, & in company that
he likes has all the social amenities
at command. He has good busi-
ness ability, & has done his full
part to keep up the finances. He makes
a suitable chairman for the Board of
Trustees & the Trustees have it in
their power, by a slight readjust-
ment of his direct relation to the
Schools, to develop his best qualities,
& make him far more serviceable
than at present.

I

He is not, however, a judicially
minded man, but acts upon hasty
prejudice & partialities. He is
not thoroughly just. He does not
like the high standards of scholash-
ship set up by the Principals, does
not share some of his father's mature
convictions in matters of con-
duct, & is far less clearly defined

I well grounded than his father was in those religious convictions of a strictly Biblical Christianity which alone - made possible the greatness of his father's character & influence, & the very existence of these Schools. He resents criticism directed to himself, pleads his own conversation with caustic comments upon others, for on those he considers his subordinates he does not easily tolerate dissent. He is inclined to charge others with blame that belongs to himself & take credit to himself that he loans to others. In the art of putting a new self in another's place, he is little skilled, & insensibility to obvious facts to & often marks his judgment & his conduct.

II

His brother, sister & her husband, when the death of D. L. Moody occurred, & for some time later, were on the Board of Trustees. Why did they so soon resign? I have reason to believe it was to avoid a family quarrel, they could not always accept his judgment, yet knew that

He is in your hands to bring about this change. Perish he all you please by reporting this testimony to him; yet I know these things to be true, I will answer for every word I have written. By his father & mother I was reckoned an intimate friend, & I have known him since he was quite a young boy. When he was about 16, his mother, in her anxiety, urged me to pray for him; & from that day to this, without intermission, I have besought the mercies of God for Will Moody. Therefore, I am not his enemy, & do not entertain toward him the least ill will.

But I have written these things to save him from the consequences of his own folly; to save the Trustees from inevitable humiliation, if his authority be not restrained, & to save the Schools from no very distant ruin. Moreover the future of the whole Northfield enterprise is implicated in the action taken for the Seminary now. It is true that only the Seminary is immediately threatened; but the Schools are one Corporation, & so vital is the bond between them that no breaking down & rebuilding of one can occur that does

not seriously affect the other, & still
- the Summer interests of this place.

The ideals of the Founder, & the con-
current ideals of the Northfield Prin-
cipals made effective - this, no-
- thing else has created & maintained
the splendid reputation of the Schools,
& their place in the affections of the
students. And now, at the height
of their efficiency, these Schools are
threatened with a radical over-
turning such as cannot possibly
increase the confidence of the stu-
dent constituency, nor of the public
in their guardians. If one of these
Principals becomes permanently
lost to the work, & a strong contin-
gent of the Faculty goes with him,
the organization is shaken to its foun-
dation, & must be re-constructed
by a new head & a new staff.
How will it be possible to maintain
- the spiritual continuity of the School?

To find a new Principal & a
staff wholly faithful to the traditions
of the place, will be difficult enough;
but even if found, an efficient organ-
ization more than forty years in

building up cannot be reconstructed in a year by a Faculty of strangers to the personalities, ideals & methods of the past. All the vacancies may be filled, yet the whole soul & atmosphere of the place known hitherto to be wanting; especially if innovations are introduced discordant with the whole past history.

The best thing W. R. Moody ever did for the Seminary was his selection of Mr. Dickerson for Principal; but without so well known & right at hand, the choice was easy, & could not have been better. Beyond this W. R. Moody has no experience in selecting teachers, no well defined conception of what is wanted. For the Trustees to risk all these changes, if by honorable inducements Mr. Dickerson can be led to cancel his action in resigning, & can hold some of the teachers now planning to forsake the school, would be to throw away good property for a gamble; & certainly such inducements can be offered.

If at this time Mr. Dickerson should permanently quit the helm, in the full tide of his exceptional success, & in the fast growing reputation of the School, only to uphold, & leave undiminished the dictatorial function of W. R. Moody, the decline & fall of Northfield will begin. The present relation of the two men is abnormal - an inversion of values. In a great School the office of Principal is primary, that of the collector of funds secondary.

In many high-grade schools & colleges, the Principal or President must spend much of his time as financial agent for the institution; & Northfield is fortunate in having one man, not the Principal, who can give most of his time to this service. Yet, as I have already said, all that makes the funds worth collecting, or possible to collect, is the kind of work accomplished by the Principal.

So long as Dr. L. Moody lived, funds could be gathered on the strength of his name; now it must be mainly on the intrinsic merits of the work.

And now for the remedy:
 To secure the best mutual understanding & cooperation, the Northfield Trustees decide that they want hereafter direct contact with the Principals, let them move & carry a proposition to that effect, & if possible, before the regular annual meeting. Let no measure affecting the interests of either school be shut off or adopted, unless after full consultation in which the Principal shares. This order should apply to any Principal, old or new, but does not go far enough in the case of the men now in office, these men should themselves become full members of the Board in keeping with the practice of the best fitting schools elsewhere.

If this be agreed to, then let the Trustees collectively notify Mr. Dickerson of their satisfaction with his administration hitherto, their urgent desire to have him continue in charge of the Seminary, of their extreme regret that any misunderstanding should have occurred, of their determination to prevent this, if possible, in the future, by giving

him, & at the same time, Mr Cutler, full
access & right of appeal to the entire
Board, & an equal voice in the office
of Trustee. Guarantee Mr Dick-
erson a free hand, subject only to
the ruling of all the Board, & assure
him of your cordial backing &
fellowship in the enterprise he is
conducting for you all.

Then, if he consents, after a year's
rest, to return to the work, assure
the present Faculty of this, & re-
vive the present salary list so well as
that can be done at this time.

Finally, let Mr Moody endorse
your letter with one of his own.

What representations of Mr Dick-
erson he has made to the Trustees,
of course I do not know. But if
the truth be that he does not want Mr
Dickerson to return, I should
consider that the most flagrant in-
stance among many of Mr Moody's
insensibility to obvious facts. In
that case it is for you to deal with
him, as you certainly can. Mr W. R.
Moody is under obligations that he

can never repay, in any material way, for the extent & kind of work done by these Principals. For the spirit they have shown, & the results they have produced, no fiscal equivalent is possible, no compensation can ever be made in cash.

If these terms are proposed to Mr. Dickerson, I think we may expect him to reconsider the purpose he has announced, & soon to enter the best period of his service, still before him, not behind. I think also this change could be effected by the Trustees so quietly, with so few words, & so little publicity, that beyond seeing the two Principals a year hence on the Board, few would know what had occurred, or what was implied in this event.

If this remedy for the present, & not present only but chronic trouble, is not applied, & the permanent resignation of the Principal is announced at Commencement, the Trustees will have some awkward questions to answer, from the whole body of old students, old contributors, the public & the press. Why does Mr. Dickerson resign? He does so of his own free

wice, to be sure; but why should he wish to resign, or think he must? There is but one true answer; if any misrepresentation of the facts be made, Mr Dickerson will be forced to give his own explanation. He has old friends who would understand it in any case, however little self-defense he makes. In spite of his unwillingness to utter a word that may cause dispute, or endanger public confidence in the management, his old & true friends will not let him misrepresent or hold their tongues. Every honorable student of both Schools who has ever studied or been graduated under him, will accept his explanation before any other that anybody may present. If W. R. Moody should follow his life-long habit, he will say anything to save himself from blame; but the grounds of this resignation are wholly honorable to the Principal, & not honorable to his irresponsible employer. Why should such a man as Mr Dickerson be only the private employee of W. R. Moody?

But all public talk can be entirely
 prevented by our immediate adop-
 tion of the remedy proposed. By
 such action the Trustees will not only
 avert the worst consequences of the
 immediate crisis, & forestall fu-
 - ture crises of this kind, but can do
 more personal good to W. R. Moody
 than any other agency on earth. He
 has plenty of ability, but his charac-
 - ter lacks weight. Parick the Bubble
 of his self-importance, & his real im-
 portance will be much enhanced;
 & by this means his personal influence
 for good in the life of the Schools,
 now almost a minus quantity,
 may be raised to any degree. He
 sometimes preaches a good sermon
 in Sage Chapel; yet no speaker
 comes before the School audience
 whom the listeners care less to hear
 - unless he comes. I have seen say:
 "What you are speaking so loudly
 that I can't hear what you say."

The Trustees usually see him,
 perhaps at his best, but we in
 Northfield at his worst.

He also want a chance to see the
better side, & to see the whole man
more like his father in humility
Self-forgetfulness - The longer
D. L. Moody lived, the more humble
& gentle & considerate & loving he
grew. He turned all criticism
into a means of grace; & rarely
has a man been seen so to improve
upon himself, & outgrow his own
mistakes as D. L. Moody. But
he was educated in the univer-
sity of hard knocks, & his son
in the college of soft soap. As
often happens to a son of roy-
alty, too much prosperity for
his own good has been his
lot.

If I knew any other way to
bring about the change of gov-
ernment that to me seems in-
dispensable to the welfare of
Northfield, I would have left out
much from this letter that I have
had no pleasure in putting
in it. But I am the friend of
W. R. Moody - much more so
than he ever knew or cared. -

and I again urge you not to let any
thing I have said induce you to
desert him or the Schools; for
neither he nor the Schools ever
needed your help so much as
now; & the Schools have never de-
served it more.

I am a stranger to most of the
Trustees, but have known Mr
Revell since 1851. If you may ask
him any questions about me you
please; but to spare him need-
less grief, do not show him
what I have written about his
nephew. Indeed, if a Com-
mittee of the Trustees should read
this letter, perhaps the end here-
sought may be secured, with-
out troubling the others; For those
who read it will have reason
enough to urge the change pro-
posed, apart from some of the
personal considerations.

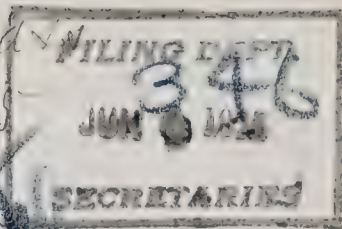
I purpose to send identical
copies of this letter to Mr Bulkley,
Mr Crossell, Mr Fay, Mr McKimney
& perhaps some others - You
may think it best to have some

copies typed. I shall hope for
some favorable action by the
Trustees within ten days - tho
the time is short. As a word
reaches me to that effect, I
shall also send copies to the
Alumni & Alumnae Councils
- but not, if the plan is soon
accepted by the Trustees. For
I wish this letter to be confi-
dentially received by the
smallest number of persons
needed to effect the change
And again, let me say, I write
this letter on my own motion,
& stand ready to answer for
all that I have said.

If you knew the whole of my
past connection with this
work, you would acquit me
of impertinent meddling; &
believe me sincerely & cordial-
ly the friend of all who seek
the peace & weal of
Northfield.

Henry William Rankin

East Northampton
May 28. 1925



Dr. Robert E. Speer
Englewood, N.J.

My dear Dr. Speer, You are very kind to
respond so promptly, in your crowded
hours, to my statement of affairs here.
The sole purpose of my testimony,
has been to persuade the Trustees, if pos-
sible, to consider seriously the mat-
ter of giving the two Principals here ~~the~~
complete access to the Bd of Trustees,
& an equal voice in the discussion
& decision of School problems; & in
addition that, making them full mem-
bers of the Bd in keeping with the
best practice elsewhere - Andover,
Exeter, New Haven, Mill School & others.
Andover is your School of mine -
was there in Dr. Taylor's time, & I
excepting Prof Edwards & Park, there
was no man on the Andover Bd to com-
pare for intrinsic eminence with
Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, nothing would seem
more absurd than his exclusion from
membership. But I think all his pre-
decessors local Trustees, & all who

name after. I have known the two Principals here - known them well & at close hand - since their first arrival here. 16 March 1860 & 41st ago. They are exceedingly different from each other; but, in my judgment, each one has been exceptionally well equipped for his task, & highly successful in producing the results here sought. They have made some mistakes of judgment, like all school masters, & all the best of us, But I doubt if any other man could at this late date ^{be found} make good their loss to these schools. Of the two I personally regard Dickerson as not only the more versatile & brilliant in resources, & a better teacher than Cutler, but also not behind him as an executive; & far better fitted than Cutler would prove in handling the girls. As a teacher at Hamman D. made a record of exceptional quality, & no one doubts it. ~~But~~ ^{As} Principal neither man teaches, but ^{is} wholly occupied with executive work.

Will readily thinks ^{D's} administration very defective, but his faculty & students past & present are very strongly, if not absolutely, united in

Supporting him, I hold him in ex-
tremely high regard. In matters of ad-
ministrative there is a conflict of testi-
mony between him & W.R. & my main
purpose in this note is to say that
if the Trustees let him go from this
work without giving him a adequate
opportunity of making his own ex-
planation of ~~present~~ School conditions,
& a adequate inducement to do it, ~~but~~
if they merely accept W.R.'s estimate
at its face value, they will do a
great & inexcusable injustice
~~and do not learn all that I can tell~~
~~them~~ to one of the finest characters
& most effective men ever connec-
ed with this enterprise. Barring
all comparison with the Founder
of these Schools, I believe the two Prin-
cipals are the peers of any men
ever connected in any capacity
with this work from the beginning —
peers. So far as fitness goes for their
own special provinces. They are
today by far the strongest living links
between the Founder & the Students, im-
parting his ideals, with the best ideals
of academic training. Both Schools
have deficiencies & defects; both are
limited in resources, & both Prin-
c

pairs are subject to a second ruling,
whether or not these rulings are approved.
Mr Cutler is far more pliant & less
independent than Mr D. & can hardly be
persuaded to express any objection to
Mr Moody's judgment. Mr D. has sub-
mitted with the least possible complaint
to many rulings that he has total-
ly disapproved, & which in his judgment
have obstructed improvements that he
certainly could have made. Both
men have ardently wished to avoid a
break; but in matters of internal
administration the judgment of both
men is worth far more than that of
Mr Rill. Existing defects are charged
to ~~his~~ ^{my} ~~time~~ that are only results of con-
ditions he has not been free to prevent.

I am convinced that repeatedly
the facts as seen by Mr D. have
been totally disregarded, & sometimes
unintentionally misrepresented. For
I do not accuse W.R.M. of intentional
misrepresentation or conscious injustice.
But unless the Trustees are just as
anxious to learn ~~his~~ ^{his} Mr D's atti-
tude as W.R.D., they will make some
grievous mistakes, & in my opinion
incur an irreparable loss.

Commencement is only a few days
off, & long before this a private an

dience sh^d have been accorded Mr
D. by a Council of Officers, to
learn exactly his own reasons for
resigning. All that can be done
now before the final announce-
ment of the resignation I don't
know. He is exceedingly un-
willing to say a word even in
private to implicate W.R. in any
way unsavourable to the public con-
fidence. But something must
be said, or there will be no
justice done in this matter.

To throw away D. for a new man
is throwing away splendid property
for a gamble. Old Prof Daffield
of Princeton told me. When D.L.M.
sent me to make inquiries, before
the appointment of Mr Puttee, that it is
harder to find the right head for a
big fitting school than a good Col-
lege President. I think reasons
can be specified. No new Coun-
cil is likely to have any personal
relation to the founder, & a highly
trained teacher in sympathy with
the strictly Evangelical ~~view~~
convictions that made possible
the greatness of D.L.M. & the very exist

ance of these Schools - is getting more
& more difficult to find. In fact
there is an obvious inclination
here now to get away from the old
19thth basis of the Bible as it stands
written, not the Bible rewritten to
suit the major premise of a
called - modern thought - viz a
Naturalistic Universe. The whole
of nature as well as Scripture
is grounded in the Supernatural,
which is first in both. The
last Convention call sent out by
D. L. D. in 1899 should be hung
in large letters over the platform
of the Auditorium this summer.

My statement to the Trustees has gone
to four men only, & I shall send it
no farther - to yourself & Fry & Cras-
sell & Bullock. It was the hardest
& most hateful piece of writing - so far
as it regards W. R. - I ever did in my
life. Believing all of it true on suffi-
cient evidence, I saw no other way
to convince the Trustees that W. R.'s
values do not lie in his exercise of
a dictatorial function; & unless they
see special grounds for that ~~conviction~~
conclusion, we shall lose Dickerson,
& the old root of trouble will remain
with his successor.

I was not telling a private grievance
to others before telling the offender.
But speaking to the official guardians
of these virtually public interests as
a former guardian of the same. Yet,
but for the shortness of time, & my very
much broken health, almost forbidding
the attempt, I would have frankly
expressed my dissatisfaction with W.R.
It is the first & only time I have ever
written such things about any living
man. & I knew it could only bring grief,
if not open offense, to the personal friends
addressed. Perhaps my method
was all wrong, however slight my
aim. I was so shocked & distressed
by news of J's resignation, only reach-
ing me eight weeks ago, I hardly knew
what to do. Yet I was not wholly
surprised, because I have long
known the two men, & the disposi-
tion to an abuse of power I have
described. I am the sincere friend
of more than one person whose judg-
ment or conduct I strongly disap-
prove. So is Christ himself, & he
never would have found us. By
nature W.R. is no one else than most
of us, & he has never endured the
discipline suffered by his father for
his own profit. He is however
suffering a little of it now.

I knew he wd be furious if told what
I had written, & Mr Bulley has
briefly paraphrased some of my words.
In the letter, I say, I am ready to answer
for every word, as of course I must.
I wished the future comfort of my ~~re~~
& of W. R. relation to Northp, to save
this work which I greatly love, & into
which I have put as much of my
life as any man living, from the
misdirection & injury that I see
impending.

Tuesday & Wednesday I was called
to account, & charged with malicious
falsehood. Never before have I ~~been~~^{been}
charged with malice. My attitude
to W. R. is the contradictory oppo-
site of malice. I have served my
fellow men for long alone, & there
has never been a time when I would
not as gladly ^{have} served the best in-
terests of W. R. as of his father, who
told me he cd never repay me &
never thank me enough. In fact
I have served the son, in many ways
never recognized by him, ~~even~~ in
my disabled years. But now I know
exactly how Shadrach, Meschach
& Abednego felt when they entered
the furnace, & when they came out. For
I was not alone in that encounter,
& the lion ended like a lamb.

3

I told him frankly I had written about him severe things ~~that for~~ believing wh' I had sufficient evidence; & what I had written, that for his own good, & to promote the best mutual understanding & Coöperation between the Schools & the Board, the change in Government I proposed seemed indispensable; - that for the things said of Paul & Miss, & all I had their personal testimony in 1909 with that of others close to them; that from all I & few words I drew a reasonable inference; & that the general characterization was based on common observation of many ^{persons,} & my own observation of many years; that since he was ^a boy, I had daily cultivated the mercies of God on his soul, & would do so still so long as I lived, because he needed them; He admitted that he did. He dismissed me cordially & said we are quits -

He has not, of course, read my
Statement to the Trustees, which
would be a dreadful ordeal.
It might make him more pe-
rious than ever, or have just
the opposite effect. It might
reach his conscience as in a
Sermon he ever listened to.
If it sh'd have that effect, it
will make him twice or ten
times the man he has ever
been hitherto.

Whether he ought to see the
letter I don't pretend to know.
I leave that to you four
men,

Mr Buckley is
greatly incensed, & tells me
Mr R. is one of the most con-
secrated men he ever knew.

Unhappily no such impression
is made here on neighbors
or school or town. Yet
I venture to believe the best
days of W. R. M. are before him,

I hope you may find a way
to secure a confidential
interview with D. before
the irrevocable step is made.

If he could meet all of you
four men together, very
much might be learned of
value to your further action
As for me, I will answer
for my words to those ad-
dressed, if called for; tho'
I am so unwell that all
conversation is difficult
but the most casual & slight.
The Searcher of hearts will
judge between me & W. R.
Wherein I have done wrong,
let the censure & condemnation
be mine. Wherein I have
done right, may W. R. benefit,
& my judgment be as the noon-
day. I certainly have meant
good only to the schools, the pros-
tes, & W. R. himself.

Ask D - particularly about the
Scheme & ideal of Student govern-
ment, & the results in discipline,
the percentage of disorder; the
investigators who have visited
the School; the quality of teach-
ers & adjustment of salaries;
the improvements proposed, the
defects existing, average Schol-
arship & morale, frequent change
of faculty, losses & gains &c
causes of friction, instances of
absenteeism, access to Board.

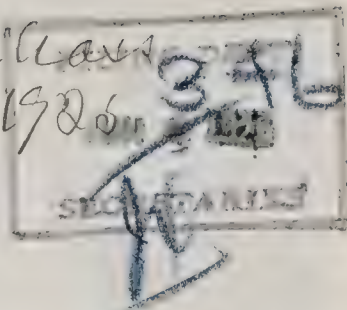
Even after Commencement, D
might be led to cancel his action
& return to the School a year
hence, if the Trustees decide
that he is a safer man to keep
than a new venture. Oldwick,
N.J., near Morristown, will be
his summer home. I am
boarding near Auditorium at
Lambson's. You only of the four
men has any personal acquaint-
ance with me. Perhaps a note from
you to the other men might facilitate
action. Sincerely Yours
Henry Wm Rawlin

East North & West

June 1. 1906

To Labd E. Speer

Englewood N. J.



My dear Dr Speer; Much more briefly,
I invade your crowded hours & peace
of mind, with a last warning in the
North business, before it becomes
too late to remedy a very great injus-
tice to Mr Richardson, & an impending
injury to this entire North enterprise.

Perhaps Mr. May tell you that I am
irresponsible, & verging on insanity,
or such things as I have written & re-
marked said. I certainly, we have failed
a better way of approaching the Trustees
but for the shortness of time to produce
any effect, & the fact that I have
been too unwell to speak of these matters
in person either to the Trustees, or to
Mr. M. But as to my sanity & com-
petence as a witness I refer you to
John McDowell. & wish you would get
his judgment on the things I have
written. I stand ready to answer
to the four men whom I addressed

for every word written in my
statement, I have already said
to W.R. for the things contained in
Mr Bullock's report to him of my Com-
munication. Of course, my statement
was not meant for his eyes, & I suppose
has not been shown him. Yet the
things said ^{in it} of him were said
in his own interest, & that of his
whole future influence; were said
to his close friends, not his enemies;
friends who are the official guardians
of the schools, by one who long served in
the same capacity; I said in confi-
dence, in the hope of effecting an indis-
pensable change in management here
with the least amount of personal af-
front to him. The change I'd be made on
the general principle involved, openly
discussed with him. I apart from any
allusion to my illustrations of W.R.'s
unfitness for the rôle of Sec. If there
is any insanity or iniquity in this, he
at least means discount my testimony as you
will. He has plenty of friends who would
not dare say out what I have written,
& my writing was a severest of friend-
ships. I told him I am willing to be in-
jured by any man who is otherwise a friend to
me as I have been to him these many years
but I'd would judge between us. I am
perfectly content to rest the case with him.

wherein I have wronged Mr. Gilkenny
let God show me, & I will repent it.
I make the best amends in my power
wherein I have been right, may God
show him, & bring him to repentance.

By reporting my statement to him ~~thru~~
a misleading paraphrase Mr. Bulley
has only hurt his own cause by complica-
ting the task of reaching an equitable
adjustment of the situation, which is
the end to be sought by all ~~alike~~.
Concerned.

It is a year since Mr. Dickerson's
resignation was first handed in, &
accepted to take effect at this time.
Yet to this day no official inquiry has
been made into the reasons for this re-
signation, & no effort made to secure
its withdrawal by such a mutual un-
derstanding, & such honorable induce-
ments as might have this result -
& might even yet have this result, if
not deferred too long. It is true that
two men on the Board, as personal
friends, have sought private interviews
& obtained a great light. But nothing has
been done in session or committee
toward affording Mr. D. an unembor-
rassed opportunity of making his own
explanations. Meanwhile, over his

head, & partly in his absence, ~~superficial~~
investigations have been conducted
into conditions of the School, & of his
administration, resulting in a dispar-
aging estimate - or partly so; & his
reaction to the reports handed in, has
not been sought, nor any opportunity
(officially provided) for his answer.
Publicly Mr Moody has expressed the
highest esteem for the character, fidelity,
& teaching qualities of the Principal, &
privately has insisted that his admin-
istration has proved ineffective in
such & such ways. Publicly Mr
Moody says he knows no reason for
Mr D's resignation but the latter ^{desires} for
rest & change. Privately he makes strong
objections to D's remaining in office.
Mr D. is perfectly competent & prepared
to refute every objection raised, & has
the united support, respect & affection
of his past & present students & faculty.
Mr D. has scarcely uttered a word
in self defence, save to a few intimates
in private. He wd, at his own cost, avoid,
if possible, giving the least occasion
for any discredit to W.R. or the Board
of Management. In a few days his re-
signation will be publicly announced
& his innumerable friends will
want to know why?

Already letters are pouring in expressing amazement, distress & dismay, with some from persons better informed who have seen this crisis approaching - all of it due to over-
head rulings that have obstructed & hurt the normal outcome of the administration.

I have known these two men very well - these many years in their every day life, & I know perfectly well the estimates made of both in town & school. Mr. D. has never deceived anybody, & nobody doubts his word. His students have the utmost confidence in ~~the~~ his character & his methods. He has introduced a method of student government in substance & reality without ~~any~~ outward trappings & ~~visible~~ terms, whose very existence is denied by W.R. but whose efficiency, together with his personal influence, has reduced cases of discipline to the smallest percentage I ever heard of in so large a school, & claimed case after case of reckless indifference to order & study, & inspired ideas of practice of duty as right for their own sake instead of mere compliance with outward ~~requirements~~ ^{or} commands.

It let Harman he proved to be a teacher of the highest quality, but is occupied at the Sem, with only executive tasks. He has steadily grown into his work & with it, has extraordinary tact in handling girls as well as boys, & the next twelve years ought to be the highest best period of his whole service, if not subject to arbitrary interferences from an overlord without a fraction of Mr D's equipment, experience or success in academic problems.

It man big enough to handle a great fitting school is big enough to be on its Bd of Trustees, I have an equal voice in management with all the rest — equal at least.

Otherwise, being subject to interferences by one individual autocrat, he is certain to encounter injustice & obstruction, however good may be the intentions of the obstructor.

In my judgment, Mr D's administration has been exceptionally strong & good, despite these obstructions, & we prove as nearly perfect as any school administration ever was, if the remedy

Proposed in my Statement is adopted,
Moreover it will be next to im-
possible to find a successor to him
who with equal character & equip-
ment will unite & embody all the
best traditions of this place - & also
have a mind of his own, & is no mere
echo. Furthermore, if we lose Mr
D - we also lose his wife, who herself
is an invaluable asset here, & hard
to replace.

Now if the Trustees really care to know
the values of the man they are throwing
away on the chance of getting some
one half so good, they should get
acquainted with his own views in the
present situation, & get his own expla-
nation, while it is still possible to
keep his resignation tentative. Even
if this can't be done before the ap-
proaching Commencement, he might
be assured in advance of that day
that at the earliest date afterwards
he shall have a perfectly fair hearing.
This means at first, a confidential hear-
ing with Trustees in the absence of
Mr. & Mrs. Williams, & any other per-
son opposed to his staying or return-
ing here after a year off, followed by

a hearing before the whole Board, on large majority, after the Committee has reached a definite conclusion.

Anything less than this will be a flagrant injustice to one of the finest & most useful characters ever ~~also~~ connected with this work. With this hearing in prospect, he need only say of his resignation that he has no expectation of coming back, if it will still be possible a year hence. Otherwise he may be forced in self-defense to make a public statement, after Commencement, which will inevitably weaken the public confidence in the management as controlled by W.C.M. & almost totally wreck that confidence as entertained by former students of both Schools. Everyone of them, men & women, will believe Mr D's explanation first, against every other made. A tremendous slump in the income of the School would follow & every department of summer & winter work here would be crippled - especially if controversy appears in the press. ~~How~~ All that can be avoided by the remedy - rather wise I feel not how.

If, after Mr D's own explanation has been privately received by

-The Trustees, they should conclude that a
 great mistake is being made in
 permitting the permanent loss to the
 School of such an asset as our
 Principal, is it possible that
 they could still consent to it with-
 out doing their best to recover lost
 ground? Could they not then bring
 all hands to bear in this matter, &
 to an amiable consent? He would
 adjust himself to the new order, &
 in that, he would, in my opinion, gain
 instead of lose, in his good influence
 & service for the Schools. Without the
 least public humiliation, the change
 might humble him, & work in him a
 miracle of grace. He might even
 yet some day thank me for my part
 in it. Certainly, the Trustees ~~can~~
 have it in their power to do him more
 good than any other human agency.
 He will listen to them more readily
 than to most others, & no possible
 harm to him or the Schools, but
 good only, would result from the
 change, & put these Schools in line
 with the best fitting Schools & Courses.

But if this matter is allowed to drift
along, & self evident justice never
be done to Mr D. - the whole North's
enterprise will suffer from that
injustice from now on, to say
nothing of the consciences of some
responsible persons.

I cannot too much emphasize the
risk run by the Trustees to
their own welfare, & that of all
concerned, if this matter is
not promptly settled on the
fundamental principle of the
moral equation. Not a man
on the Bd would long tolerate the
attitude toward himself of now
shown to Mr D. who may soon
prove to have a great host of
indignant friends.

I am prepared to answer even to
~~Mr. D.~~ for every word in my
long statement, tho I trust that
may not be necessary. It wd
not add to his happiness or
mine. The intimate testimony of
many, & long observation on my
own part have produced the results
indicated by cumulative evidence;

tho I would not undertake to specify
^{many} instances nor witnesses, I could
give a few outstanding facts that
cover all the rest. I certainly
don't want to do it; & the worst I
might say would not at all lessen
my personal interest in his welfare,
nor my wish for opportunity to give it
visible proof.

If the new order that I see should come,
I heartily believe it will prove a
new epoch of great good to W.R.A.,
& his old friends would be more
his friends than ever; & he would
win many new ones among those
(& they are many) who are anything
but friendly now.

I know how extremely preoccu-
pied you are with other matters;
but you probably possess a much
larger acquaintance than other
members of the Board, with prob-
lems in Education; & for that rea-
son, & your deep interest in the
memories & future of this place, I
trust it may be possible for you
to take the time needed to give

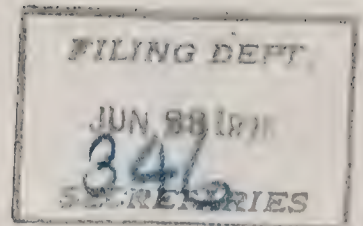
your efficient aid & counsel in
starting a new decade of ~~the~~
surpassing excellence for build-
ing up out of this sad crisis this
noble planting of the Lord at the
hands of his servant J. L. Moody.
Nothing but years of love & prayer -
& effort in behalf of Worth & on
my own part, has ever led me
to take present action in the ef-
ficiency here; & even tho' my
method may have blundered, I
trust my purpose may be justi-
fied, & the end sought may be
gained.

Very cordially yours

Henry Wm Rankin.

Oct. 24. Pardon something to age & sickness;
my 10th year in health since 1900

P.S. Please let John de^d Dorell
read all I have written
about this.



June 4, 1925

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Since returning from the General Assembly I received your letters of May 28th and June 1st. As you request I am showing these two letters and the preceding letter which came to me in Columbus, to John McDowell. I returned from Columbus only a week ago and have been away a good part of the time since then and shall have to be away today and tomorrow but I hope to come up on the midnight train on Friday in order to be present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees at the schools on Saturday.

It has been impossible for me to do anything in the matter of which you have written and I could not see that the course of action you suggested was wise or right. This whole matter, as I understand, has been under the consideration of members of the Board of Trustees who have gone into the facts and who are familiar with the problem, as I am not. I shall be at the meeting on Saturday, however, to hear what may be said then, and am sure that the Board of Trustees will have, as they have had from the beginning, no other purpose than to do what they believed was in the best interests of the schools.

I could not see my way to do anything further, except by making full use of your letters, showing them to the Board of Trustees, to Will and Ambert, and to Dr. Dickerson and Dr. Cutler. As I understand from your letters, I am at liberty to show them only to John McDowell, which, as you request, I have done.

With kind regards always,

Very sincerely yours,

RES-KC

W. W. Rushin

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SECRETARIES

E. North's class

Mar 4. 1945

Dear Mr. Spear,

Just one word more.

The four Trustees whom I
addressed with my long
Statement of affairs here —

I want to meet them privately
face to face, & answer for
every word that I have written.

Let them ask any questions they
please, for I am ready to
prove that an irretrievable
injury hangs over our school,

if the mischief is not very
shortly stopped — as it can
be. if the Trustees will give

a fair hearing to the personal
testimony Mr. Dickerson &
myself can give.

A wicked injustice has
been done to Mr. Dickerson,
which if it had been done
to any one of you would
have forced my anger &
my answer in the same
way. If it had been done
to Mr. Cutler instead of
Mr. Dickerson — nay, if
it had been done to W. R.
Hoody himself, I would
not have kept silence.

The Trustees will despise
my testimony at their peril,
— at their peril as official
guardians of this work.

of which work the deepest interests are menaced by the high handed method of discharging Mr Dickerson.

The truth that he can tell & that I can tell, if told in public, would work forever the public confidence in Mr. Moody as a competent overland in this enterprise.

He is faulting his own nest by throwing out Dickerson, than whom neither School has ever had a more admirable or more efficient helper.

Of the two Principals - both good executives - Dickerson is far the larger man in spirit & equipment, in resources of wise initiative. But he has a mind of his own - exactly

I all the past & future interests of this place. If the Trust as the
adapt my remedy, Mr. B. will get the money for his part in this
- the kind wanted here - His
irreplaceable. On the basis
chance of getting a ^{successor}
only half so good ^{as} ^{subsequent} Dickens
is thrown at, just as ^{he} has reach-
ed the top of his experience,
ability & value, with a splen-
did record behind him, to
which the next decade ought
to yield the crowning sequel,
I ~~best~~ period of his entire
service. The announcement
of his resignation can be under-
stood as tentative in himself
of the Trustees, if they notify him
of an unembarrassed opportunity
at the first convenient date
after Commencement to make
his own explanation. Mr. B.
has not asked to nor suggested
that I write anything or say any-
thing to the Trustees. He knows
very little of what I have written
nothing of this. I have done it pri-
vately alone of the man, the woman, ^{affair}

9
I incline to think better
not but am not clear.

Crossatt knows many
aspects of this & has been
in correspondence with
Mr. Rankin, may I suggest
that you ask him

My

I feel that Harbin knows only
part of the facts. I have
written him that I hardly like
his threat that if the trustees
do not do as he proposes
he will appeal to Dickens
friends to take action.

I told him that this was a
matter for the trustees to handle
and should receive the support of
all friends of the school. If he would
do this I thought they should elect
new trustees. I hardly think it should
be mentioned here. A. C. Smith

You have been in touch with Mr. Rankin.

I think. Will you read this letter and

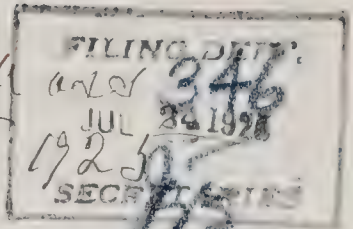
tell me whether you think any action

should be taken of it by me here?

Spec.

H. W. Rauhlin

C. W. Rauhlin
June 15, 1925



My dear Mr. Spear;

You will hardly be inclined to welcome any more communications from me, after all the distress I have caused you. But I must acknowledge my grateful appreciation of your action in looking me up, & giving me opportunity of direct testimony to conditions here. The time was too short for me to make any adequate statement, & with my perpetual headache serious talking is difficult. I am always forgetting what I wish to say, & saying what I do not need to say. Writing is easier - though not too easy. Of course I would have found a better way of approaching the Trustees than that I employed, but for this broken state of my health I mean.

the shortness of time after I first
learned of Mr Dickerson's dis-
tinction, the grave menace of the
situation to the Schools, my in-
crease indignation at the meth-
od used to get rid of Mr D.,
the gross injustice done to him,
& gross injury to the Schools
invalued, ~~made me~~ convinced
me of the painful obligation I
was under to write as I did
to you & other friends, as a last
resort, to save this work, at
any cost to my own future com-
fort in this place. In doing it
I was well aware that any report
of my ~~own~~ words to Mr. W. & Co.
would be in a manner painful
to both of us; that he would be cer-
tain to misunderstand my motives,
misrepresent me to others, & at
his pleasure drive me out of town.
I risked all this to save the
Schools & secure his own ultimate
good.

Had I been a well man I would long
since & freely have seen & him
face to face of his injustice & the
consequences sure to follow. But
again, if I were a well man, I
might easily be of much more
service to this work than ever in
the past, & he w'd have been constrain-
ed to listen to me — as his father
always did from a sense of per-
sonal obligation. W. R. never for
a moment entertained this attitude
to me, & only because I have long
been disabled. As it was, I could
not trust myself to talk to him on
— these matters, & took the only way
that seemed to me open for persua-
ding the Trustees, that until the
Principals of these Schools are
made responsible to the entire
Board, instead of being mere
pawns in the hands of one man,
misunderstandings, injustice, &
want of full coöperation between the
Trustees & Principals wd be inevitable
& perpetual — as they have

been ever since the death of J. Lill.
Of within a year of that event both
principals had been put on the Board
- while W.R. was yet a callow College
youth - much blundering wd have
been avoided, & both Schools
wd be today, in a much more
perfect state of efficiency than
they are. Even Mr Cutler, who
usually shows no open disappro-
val of any the conditions W.R.
may make, wd have ~~have~~ im-
proved his larger liberty to
improve the Boys' School.

Nevertheless, when I was called
to account by W.R. I not only
told him that I was ready to
answer for every word I wrote,
but I may have convinced him
that my whole former & perpetual
relation to this enterprise was far
more intimate than he supposed,
& gave me the right to address
the Trustees as I did, not only
in the interest of the Schools but
in his own,

I am exceedingly sorry to have felt
thus constrained in conscience
to write the severe things I wrote
of ^{you} ~~you~~ But I am not ashamed
of ^{having} written them, & will answer
to God & man for every word.

W. R. tried to refute my remarks
about his Brother Paul & Miss Hall,
& denied that I had any evidence
accusing me of malicious falsehoods.
But before I was done with him he
was fast saying that I had evi-
dence enough from Paul's own
lips, & Miss Hall's own words to
me, besides the intimate testimo-
ny of others; ~~while~~ the things said
by W. R. to offset my assertions
were true, but irrelevant, and
now his treatment of Mr. Dickerson
makes the climax of what has gone
before, until he recognizes the
very great injustice done to him,
the callous insensibility ~~and~~ ^{which} has
shown to obligations he ~~never~~ ^{can}
repay for the kind & measure of

proofs of rare efficiency & splendid
results in Mr D's administration,
are ignored by W.R. & passed
over at Commencement without
a word on his part of public
acknowledgment for obligations thus
incurred.

The Smith College examiner,
finding her questionnaire ~~acc-~~
cilessly ridiculed by the Northern
teachers as a crude, inept & ir-
relevant effort to get at the act-
ual conditions, has requested that
every copy of her report be
destroyed, yet even that report,
by stating that the Seminary Morals
was the highest she had ever known
in any school, gave the highest
kind of tribute to Mr Dickinson's
efficiency. For no result is so
much desired, & so hard to reach
~~as~~ in any school as this to which
the examiner bears witness; & if
you should read the letters sent to
Mr D. by the Annual Assn &

the recent Senior Class, you would
instantly recognize the quality of
his influence on the life of the
students - an influence in which
W. R. M. is totally lacking.

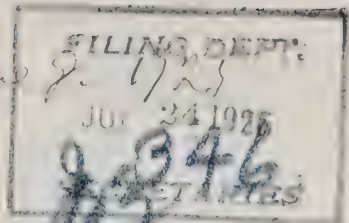
Yet so far as I can gather, this
Examininees Report, & the superfi-
cial observations & inferences made
by W. R. himself, constitute the sole
excuse or pretext for not urging
Mr. D. to return to this work, with
deep regrets for all misunder-
standings.

official
That no ~~public~~ recognition of
Mr. D.'s great service to both Schools
has been made ^{publicly} has stirred
most of the H. Sem. Faculty
to deep anger, & the fact that
the Trustees have yet to ask
Mr. D. for his own defense to
be given at an embarrassed
hearing, shows him condemned
without a hearing by presumably
the most Christian Corpora-
tion in the land. God will
avenge that man, if the Trustees
will not. Great justice must call!
most Sincerely yrs - H. W. Rankin

See that I have written you show to John M. Dowell

H. W. Raudenbush

Chapel Hill, N.C. June 2, 1925



My dear Dr. Sprague,

I made no attempt to detain you last evening after the Chapel Service - for I thought you had had all you could stand, for one day. But there may be no further opportunity for an interview, & I will add a few words here:

First, of J. B. Taylor, & then Richardson. There is a supplementary paper about Taylor, published after the first memoir. I think the two should be critically edited & bound up in one vol., with some further notes & introduction regarding the influence of Harrison on a general evaluation of the Church. I think a number of notable instances might

we found.

Nothing is more significant of
Faglar — or ^{rather} more alligial —
than the fact that all his work
was done as a layman. After
preparing for the ministry he did
not live to enter it. His work
began in his fitting school (Law-
renceville) continued thro
his college days & the first yr
of his course in the law.

Furthermore, this religious work
did not prevent, but rather pa-
bonded, his becoming the first
scholar of his college class,

Now as to Dickerson, the vote
taken to have the principals re-
after attend ^{all} sessions of Trustees
promotes justice for the future,
but does not remove the injus-
tice done to Dickerson.

After an administration of
14 yrs that most persons would
regard as an exception by

For Civil Success, & examples
of inefficiency, he leaves ~~himself~~^{himself}
with the stigma of inefficiency
based on charges that he is
competent to refute, & on which
he has had no hearing. He
is condemned without a hear-
ing on trumped up charges
that will not bear lifting;
& this makes the sole pretext
for his not being asked to
remain. ~~in it~~

No acknowledgment is made
to him of obligations that not
trustees & no cash can ever
repay, for work that has not
only been faithful in the high-
est degree, but work that has
produced magnificent results
known to hundreds of his old
pupils in both America & to
many past & present teachers
on the unwarranted sus

How serious is the injustice to him
we are doing. We will not go on
with it. W. P. Garrison

fiction or pretense of A'ing-
piciency as an exponent,
he carries no written testimo-
nial, beyond a high com-
munion of character, to aid him in
pending future work. Just
at the time when he is most
fitted to carry forward the
Southport School to results fur-
passing all the past, he is
thrown out on the bare chance
of finding a suitable successor.
What if we get into another war,
finance is nearly wrecked,
how will a new head conduct
the situation here? Yet Dickerson,
so long this work, its memories
& products. That, having some means
of his own, he wd serve it at
no charge at all. sooner than
see the school decline. Find a
new man to do that or so able
to inspire others with his own cou-
age! He is every such a man. &
the loss of him will be the greatest loss
the can suffer since the death of the founder
(School)

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FILING DEPT.

JUN 25 1925
346
SECRETARIES

Dictated 6/23/25

June 24, 1925

Mr. Henry . Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

u. Dr. Dickerson of Northfield School

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letters of June 4th, 8th and 15th have all been received and I am sending them to Dr. McDowell as you requested.

I was very glad to see you at Northfield and also to meet Dr. Dickerson several times. I have always had, and have now, a very deep regard and affection for him and Mrs. Dickerson, and I admire the Christian way in which he has met and is meeting this very trying experience.

I trust the right person may be found to succeed to his difficult position. The right kind of men and women for such places, however, are very, very few. The Notchkiss School has been seeking now for a year for a new Principal and it looks as though it would have to go on seeking still for another year.

I was in Princeton Sunday a week ago at the Centennial of the Philadelphian Society and tried to pay tribute to James Brainerd Taylor. I read over again, in preparation, the Memoir of Taylor and the later tribute, copies of which you gave me many years ago.

With kind regard,

Very sincerely yours,

NEG-WC

Harry W. Perkins

FILING DEPT

E. Northfield

JUL 23 1926

July 20

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SECRETARIES

My dear Mr. Speer

I have reason to be grateful that my painful communications do not seem to have given you offence, & that your replies show the greatest cordiality & patient consideration.

If I have made any mistake in this Northfield affair, it may be due to my much impaired health; for certainly it was not been the habit of my life to say hard things about my fellows such as I have said in the last two years. But never before have I been under such intense provocations to cry aloud & spare not.

W. North E. Speer, Englewood N.Y.

So I have not the slightest ill
will toward Will Moody, or
to anybody else in this place,
I would gladly retract,
repeal & acknowledge any
obvious misstatement I may
have made, & make the best
amends in my power.

All the ^{high} Moody^s think I have
made some grievous mis-
statements; but no one has
shown precisely wherein I was
wrong — except that one two or
three occasions I have said
too much where I was overheard,
& have consequently been misquoted,
& my whole action misunder-
stood. I have no quarrel with
any but one man, & with him for
his own good; & but for my state
of health & the shortness of time
before commencement year
in which to address the trustees,
I would have spoken to Will
himself first of any, tho' he
would not have listened. I might

have headed off any good I might
hope to accomplish with the Board.
I have spoken plainly of Will's short
comings & of Dickerson's merits, but
not that I have seen no good in Will
or no defects in Dickerson. I have
thus spoken solely in order to convince
the Trustees & other responsible persons
that W. R. ~~has~~ is unfitted for the
autocratic function he has exercised
in dealing with educational problems,
& with men who are in every sense
his peers; also to show that whatever
Mr Dickerson's faults may be, his posi-
tive values to ~~the~~ these schools all of
35 years, so far outweigh his faults
that if possible he should have been
retained, & justice is still due him
for values he received. The prosperity,
good order & good fruit of the Girls'
School have not in the least diminish-
ed, but have increased during all the
years of Mr Dickerson's charge, &
would have increased considerably
more if he had been differently han-
dled. The ^{executive} work of the Sem. has grown
very onerous, & has taxed the strength
of the Principal to the utmost. In all
his 35 years at the two schools Mr D.
had but two short six months pe-
riods of change from continuous

routine. He was getting exceedingly
tired, & has not been altogether well.
But his worst affliction during the last
half of his service at the Sem, has
been in the personal attitude of his
overlord. For the first time in several
years he enjoyed last winter the best of
health. When Will gets home,
your son will doubtless learn the
full catalogue of Mr D's offenses
& of mine - too tedious to recount.
~~But I sh~~ Let him see what I here
write. I shall continue to plead
the mercies of God for Will & my
as well as for myself so long
as breath remains; & there will
never a time when I would not
gladly have done for Will any
kindness in my power. That I thought
w'd do him any good. All I lack
is the power, tho' I have done much
^{more} of this than he ever knew. Approving
his conduct in many things would
be no kindness at all. W.R. has been
greatly successful in raising money, & there
his great success. But even raising money de-
pends on a constant appeal to the intrinsic
merit of work done in the school by its faculty
under the lead of a highly efficient Principal.
What makes the chief value of education at the Sem
many is the Christian influence felt by the students.
& Mr D. has exerted more of that influence of late
years than anybody else connected with the school.
Believe me
Yours truly, Henry W. Rankin.

P.S. If in any measure Will
 Moody's illness is due to his
 mental reaction from my conduct,
 the fault lies, I think, not with
 what I wrote in confidence to
 the Trustees, but in the betrayal
 of that confidence. If what I
 wrote was true, or in large
 measure true, it was only what
 a Committee of Trustees ought to
 know; & such a Committee
 by informal conference, might
 have secured all the official ac-
 tion necessary without even
 mentioning my letter to any
 but a few members of the Board.
 Least of all was it necessary
 to quote my action to the man
 who made it needful. So
 doing has permanently marred
 my relation to Vanthoff & his peace
 of mind. Until that occurred
 no body ever had happier re-
 lations with this place & doubt-
 less I ~~have~~ had for more

than forty years. But if I did my
duty, all these troubles will be
overruled for good, by the
only overlord whom I acknowledge
edge. I told Will Moody when
he faced me a year ago May
that God himself would settle
our controversy in his own way,
& I was quite content to have
him do it. God has been
doing it ever since that day.
He may even yet give me
a chance to prove my love
for ~~this place~~ all the interests
of this place; & he is my
refuge, he is my dwelling place,
he is my Sammam Bonum

How glad I am that Dr Patton
has at last got out one book
for which many have been
forty years waiting. He calls
himself neither a modernist
nor a fundamentalist, but
both sorts need to get that
book by heart. No one

could ever have put my own atti-
tude to this debate better than he
has done - altho I am not a
Chalcedonian. Far better that
decision of Council, even if not
~~all~~ the best possible, than most
solutions of the problem of Christ
since Athanasius. I have never
been able thus far to see that the
formula of two natures is required
by the data. I wd say that

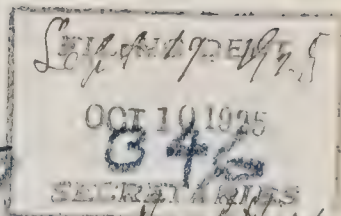
Christ is not God and man, two
natures welded in one person, nor
God in man, only in the sense that
God is in all men; but God
as man, assuming our condi-
tions. If we are his offspring why
must ^{he} assume our nature. The great
er includes the less, & there is
nothing in our nature but its
limits foreign to God's own nature.
He did not have to take our nature
to understand us, but because he
is the father of our nature, & did
understand us, therefore he assumed

> so well emphasized by Laty.

our conditions. He was made in the likeness of man, not identical with man; but became man only by putting himself in our place. The social constitution of the Godhead made this possible: Since God is not only the dynamical Absolute, rational Absolute & Moral Absolute, but also the social Absolute, or absolute Socinus; which ^{again} alone makes possible ~~for~~ the absolute perfection or complete-ness self sufficiency of his ^{own} personality. Having this constitution of his own nature, it was possible for him by a voluntary self-limitation to submit to incarnation, without any depletion of his intrinsic Godhead. Cuiusmodi? Because by no other possible means could he exemplify the sacrificial quality of his love, ~~in~~ which he calls on us to share, nor without self-sacrifice could he possibly be at once just & the justifier of them that believe. He must himself be both the Redeemer & the Ransom, to make up for our shortage.

Action & reaction is just as sure
equal in morals as in physics - in the long run.

W. H. R. Mass
C. V. L. Mass



My dear Dr. Spear

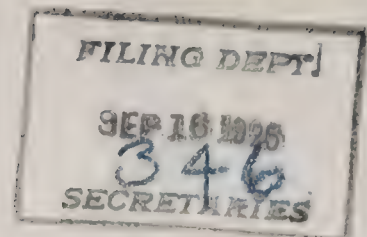
\$15 of 15¢ at hand - No I think
you know, the main purpose of all
that I have written has been to in-
dicate what I believe to be the
only valid basis of ~~some~~ the
construction in the management
of the schools. Or incidentally to
do some justice for Mr. Dickerson.
When once I have made myself
clear, I shall say no more.
I have been too long & closely
connected with this work, & even
during some years of absence, to
refrain from protest, or from
pointing out the source of trouble &
its remedy. I think this source
& remedy are both so palpably
obvious that no mistake need
be made in pointing them out, &
I have loved these interests too
well not to do so. This alone
has been my motive, & not personal
ill will to any one. My whole past
life here proves the contrary of that.

But in the 44 years since my first com-
ing here I have been treated no
such per^{before}secution to cry aloud &
speak out. I have spoken in the
fear of God, & not in the fear of man,
knowing well that if I were re-
ported, as I have been, it would
spoil the comfort of all my pastoral
relation to this place, where hither-
to I have always lived with the
welcome of the whole community.
If I had not faced Will Moody
with a clear conscience he wd
have trodden me under foot, (but
I left him considerably subdued,
as he has done to others even when
they were right & he was wrong.
Such an instance occurred only
within a few days, when a good
man, & former German student,
who has for some yrs superin-
tended the Campus, & cared for
the buildings, threw up his position
because he cd no longer tolerate
the total inconsideration & arrogance
with wh' he was treated. This
has happened several times in

other hands. The principles to the
enforcement of which by the Xth Church
John D. Lowell is devoting his ef-
forts, have small recognition here
in the relation of employer & employed,
whether in the School or on the farm.
I have taken it upon myself to warn
the Trustees with a plainness that
no one else, so far as I know, would
venture to use. If my warning is wrong,
or based on ignorance, they do well
to disregard it, but if right, & based
on a pretty close knowledge of the
facts, they will disregard it to their
own sorrow. The first & indispen-
sable condition of a good understand-
ing & cooperation between the Trustees
& the Schools is to make the two prin-
cipals responsible to the whole Board
in session, & no longer responsi-
ble to one autocratic member of the
Board. This is the sole basis for
any adequate reconstruction here.
The more will Moody is confirmed
in his present exercise of power
& authority, the more overbearing he
will be, the more blunders he will
make. He wants everybody on

his papers. To be a flunkey, I have no
mind of ~~this~~ ^{his} was, for direct control of
affairs on any other basis, & for direct
control of these educational problems,
he has not the instinct, the tact, the
temperament, the equipment or the
moral character. If the things I say
of him are false or mistaken, let me
suffer all the punishment due. If they
are true, no sound reconstruction
of the school here is possible on any other
terms than such as I have named.
In saying these things I have only done
a favor to the Trustees; & they have
been said to save the Trustees, the
School & W. R. himself from the con-
sequences of his own folly. He has wrought
folly in this place, & sooner or later you
will all know it. He has done the
Seminary an irreparable harm, & grie-
vous injustice to a man as able &
deserving as any person ever connect-
ed ^{with} this work - after the Founder.
How can we expect God's favor in the
past measure on an enterprise suf-
fering under an unacknowledged, un-
repented injustice such as this? Any
man who hurts a child of God's will
will God hurt. My action was meant,
if possible as far as possible to pre-
vent or lessen the harm done before it was
too late. Unhappily my action was too late.
The Deacons will do their best, but compared with
the Dickersons they are light weight. Truly, W. R.

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Dictated 9/14/25

September 15, 1925

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your long letter of September 1st with reference to the Seminary and Dr. Dickerson and Mr. Moody has been received and read with care. Mr. Sulzberg has not yet returned from Europe, so I cannot show it to him, but I am sending it to Mr. Crosssett in Boston, and shall be glad, when I get it back, to show it, as you request, to Dr. McTear who has also seen all your preceding letters on the subject.

I have, as you know, nothing but the warmest regard and good will for Dr. Dickerson and also for you, but viewing the whole situation as honestly as I can, I do not believe that any good can be accomplished by attempting to get the Trustees to reconsider the actions which have been taken, or by maintaining an agitation against those actions or against Will Moody. I am sure that all of us who are genuinely devoted to the Seminary and to Mr. D. L. Moody's memory will do best by seeking to build constructively on what we now have and not by countenancing any further criticisms or recriminations.

With kind regard,

Very sincerely yours,

MS-RC

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE No. 346

SUBJECT re. Fund being raised to help
Mr. Rankin financially

SEE

FILE No. 200 -

LETTER OF Rev. Thomas Coyle

DATED Jan 1, 1926

ans. Jan 6, 1926

FILING DEPT.

FEB 23 1926

346
SECRETARIES

February 20, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield,
Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I am very much obliged to you for the copy of Mr. Bradford's letter to you and for the clipping regarding Mrs. Imbrie. I had not heard before that she was making claim for this additional indemnity. Our missionaries in Teheran will be very much interested in this development. I shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to seeing Mr. Bradford's biographical study of Mr. Moody when it appears. I have read many of his books and articles. Such a study as his of Mr. Moody ought to be of the very greatest interest.

I return herewith the letter from Miss Hall of Mt. Holyoke which you wished me to send back.

I am sharing all these recent letters of yours with Dr. McDowell, and am asking him to write you with regard to any judgment of his after reading them.

With kind regard,

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

Henry W. Ransing

MAILING DEPT.

March

18 MAR 25 1926

346
SECRETARIES

~~Mr. Ransing~~
dear Mr. Ransing,

This is not about Northey.

I write to ask for the address of
San Jacinto, my old friend, in
his youth, who I suppose is now
in Brazil. I had not seen him
in many years until he appeared
at the August Conference here the
year before last. He was hoping
to return to Brazil by way of China
& India where he wished to visit
Walter Lawrie & Ransing, former
New York association in College
Selling & School teaching in Madison,
Ill. had had most pleasant
and in Madison I came to know
them all well. I had known Loren
as a child in Shanghai, where his father
died & knew his mother & sister. When
his uncle Walter was shown & by him
his grandfather Walter, looked up my

father then attending College, I persuaded him to prepare for China to fill the vacancy left by the death of the Rev. Mr. When young Walter heard attending College he meant to be a lawyer, until that first visit to Princeton of Dr. Moody changed his mind. McCosh was the first College President to give Dr. L. a free chance, & full co-operation in dealing with Boy's College.

Walter went to Madison to assist the Principal of a boys' School & succeeded the Principal as Providence, Mass. area followed to act as aid to Walter, & later when Walter entered the Army, Janvier went to help in a China. Janvier was the only one of the three wholly committed to foreign missions at that time, but all three came under the strong missionary influence & instruction of my mother, & my stepfather Dr. McKim - whose monthly concerts were masterpieces & cease for the mission field in all its branches: Sunday all churches. They were invariably worth a long journey to attend, and were finally heard of them

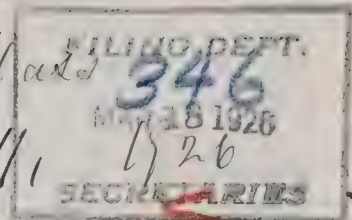
health of Brazil & that settlement.
I had then a medical course in which
I had broken down in health, & had
spent a winter with the de'Caetes in
Japan - the year of 1877 when the last
stand was made for the old regime
by the Duke of Salazar, & the last
battle was fought with some narrow
& the old regime (if I remember rightly).
An intensely interesting period of the
most rapid transition in that country
& the high power in which Dr de'Caetes
stood with the government gave him
some good opportunities.

Now the three dear old teachers
are all Presidents of Mission
Colleges - in three countries. and
how I had like to see them all
again. Please send me also

Walter Louie's address
You doubtless see the Bible So-
ciety Record. The March num-
ber has a letter from Brazil
by Dr Tucker on the effect of two
proposed Amendments to the Con-
stitution. Yr truly
Henry W. Rantien

61 North Main St
March 11,

March 11,



My dear Dr Spear,

I shall be sorry if my letter may weary you, but contains a few more remarks on the North Main situation. What the outcome may be for the health of Will Moody, I suppose nobody knows, but it seems to me unlikely that he will ever be well enough to resume his old labors, or, if so, to follow them long.

This letter calls for no answer, but only for your consideration.

I suppose the exigency is such that in any case the Trustees will feel to make some prompt preparation for the coming year. It is ^{just} a year ago that I first learned of Mr. Dickerson's resignation, & began my long communication to the Board. If the statements there made are substantially correct, I hope they may be made fully known to ~~all~~ ^{that} all members of the Bd, so far as may

be helpful to future action. If a Committee alone wd suffice to give ~~the~~ ~~their~~ attention to the details of that letter, it wd not be necessary to have it read by all persons on the Bd. The main principles involved, & those bearing on school government could be urged, without extending further than necessary the humiliating facts that have brought about the present crisis. If my letter had not been reported to Will bloody ~~the~~ his own distress in the matter might have been escaped entirely. But I hope that Mr Buckley has perused the letter, & before now has given close attention to the whole of it. Painful as the reading may be. I did not know, when writing it, how far the Bd was committed to the policy of its President, or some things might have been spoken differently. But I still think that most of its contents are valid. & will bear, if any doubt exists, the closest investigation. I am ready, & no doubt Mr Richardson is ready, to answer any questions the Masters or old students may care to put in the premises.

I certainly think the Board owes it to
Mr Dickenson to obtain officially from
him his own reasons for resigning,
& his own account of the whole situa-
tion as he understood it, beyond
the statements of his formal reports.
~~in~~ Some members of last year's fac-
ulty were also close enough to the
facts either to disprove or corrobor-
ate what either Mr Dickenson or
I may say. If the Bd. has any deter-
mination to do full justice to the
School, & the individuals concerned
- the statements made by any of us
shd be sifted to the bottom. I shall
be only glad to retract any of
my own statements if they were
disproved, & will make the best
amends in my power to W.R. or
anybody else who may have been wronged
by me - for all I want is justice
for the School, & justice for any
& all who may have been wronged.
- if even tho I shd have to do without
it myself.

I think the change I have urged
in the method of administration

He left the school at the culmination of its public reputation, with a measure of confidence & grateful admiration on the part of the students in his case such as only is given to the best. He was, beyond question, the strongest living link between the school & its founder. No one else had a fraction of his personal influence in maintaining among both students & teachers the memory & aims of the founder, together with the best academic ideals. The evidence for both facts is all that could be wished, & easily ascertained. This eminent, by good influence was also shared by his wife, & they constituted two pillars of the school permanent, such as are almost impossible to replace. Moreover the value of the man was only greatly enhanced by that independence of mind which was regarded as his chief offense. This made him exceptionally fitted for his singular position. Combined as it was with the experienced wisdom & tact of an educational expert, even in his personal relation to Mr. D. if he had not shown unusual tact & consideration, he would have left the place years ago.

His predecessor, Miss Hall

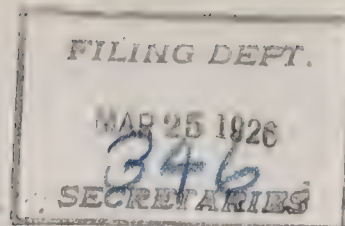
with a school that makes raising the money little possible or worth while. It is one thing to advertise the goods, & another to produce what is worth advertising. The Principal of a great fitting school, may not be personally fitted for the post; but his office is not secondary to any other connected with it; & when the office is well filled, no one sh^d take precedence of the Principal. Not only the Principal, but every person on the faculty sh^d have right of appeal, & full access to the Board of Trustees in any question involving justice; & they sh^d be freely told this, & invited to answer for themselves.

Whether or not W. L. returns to his desk, these principles of administration sh^d surely be employed as matter of common sense & common justice. That whether he returns or not, some amends ought to be made to Mr Dickerson - official amends for the shameful way he has been treated. More over, if W. L. sh^d change his mind about, or sh^d be disabled for resuming his own task, & Mr Dickerson co

be persuaded to come back here —
what better alternative could he find?
Nothing would persuade him to return un-
less W. H. acknowledges his own mis-
take, or is himself out of office. In
view of possible contingencies, I wish
Mr Dickerson might be approached.
A year or two out of pocket should make
him better than ever prepared to ac-
cume it. Why won't you yourself make
an appointment with him, spend two or
three hours with him for mutual enlight-
enment? Call at his own house if
you can. It will well reward you.

Also do your best to get all the trustees
fully acquainted with his credentials.
I had now one thing more. I do not know
what present limit of numbers the Board
may have, but at the first possible
moment, Paul Moody & Fitt should
be reelected, & after them John Mc-
Dowell. There are also alumnus
of the Sem. whose qualifications for
membership are considerably better
than those exemplified at present
on the Bd.

Sincerely yours
Wm. W. Rankin



March 24, 1926.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
E. Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your note asking for Dr. Don Maclaren's address is just received. It is 79 Rua Maria Antonia, San Paulo, Brazil, S. A.

It was very good to have your recollections of him and of Walter Lowry and Rodney Janvier. Are you not mistaken, however, in speaking of them as ~~af~~ Presidents of Mission Colleges? Dr. Lowry is not in educational work, his work has always been that of an evangelist, until during the last few years he has been Chairman of the China Council for the Central Executive Committee of all our missions in China. Dr. Maclaren also is not a College President but has been connected with the Union Theological Seminary in Rio. Rodney Janvier, however, is President, as you know, of the Ewing Christian College and the college seems to be enjoying greater prosperity and influence now than ever before.

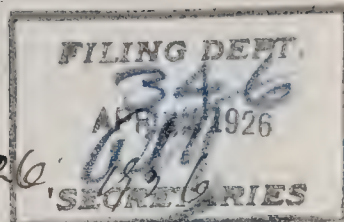
Very cordially yours,

RES/JBG

H. E. Rankin

E. North

March 26, 1926



Dear Dr. Speer - Thank^{you} for your
address, & your correction of my
mistake - I have had the impression
a long time - can't recall how
I got it - that those three men were
~~not~~ ~~the~~ College Presidents, that
it had been such before Cordell
Bragg, & was returning to resume
that post. But if President of
a Med. Society, that's not far dif-
ferent. But is there any other
Walter Lawrence in China than the
man we refer to? I must have
been misinformed a long time since,
any way those three men are
gone. I knew Dr. Chamberlain well
during his North's residence, & his
daughter Laura, whom with her
children I would love to see again.
Her husband called on me some
18 or 20 yrs ago when I still occu-
pied my house in this place.
Walter's address you didn't send
me. Once more at least,

before too late. I want to communicate
with each one of these old friends.

A letter from Mrs. Trebeason tells
me her husband has been well
all winter for the first time in
years, & is beginning Spring work about
his place that will bring a new
life. They have greatly enjoyed the
renovated house, & have connect-
ed the meadows with a local Lutheran
Church that is very old - I think
a century. To the old homestead
they have added a room for their
books 40 x 15 ft, with south west
exposure. It will be hard to
leave them ~~at~~ away from this
retirement, leisure & charm of early
associations, both in New Jersey, &
in Maine where they have a summer
cottage near the early home of Mrs. X.

But their service is too valuable
to be left unused, & ~~is~~ ^{is} not
likely to be so left long. Mr. X
has already been rec'd good offers,
including one at head of a college,

in function that he exercised here
with signal success in addition
to his other duties. But the exhaust-
ing cares of his manifold office
here were less wearing on his health
opposite than the unnatural isolation
in which he stood to his critical over-
seer. Had he endured it ~~and~~ with
a sweet & patient temper, & great fidel-
ity all of 14 yrs, carrying the
work on to the summit of its public
reputation, & widest measure of
confidence on the part of the student
constituency, is a marvel of sus-
tained grace. For the longest
time he refused to believe anything
but the best, even where his pro-
cedure was worst, & to my knowledge
he & his wife, & several others among
those who, ^{have} suffered most from the un-
reasonable & unchristian manners
of our offender, are united in hope
that the Father of mercies will effect
a deep change of mind & conductance
in him before it is too late.

I understand that his physicians
allow him little over two yrs of life.
Provided he lives only in the most

guarded way.

I read again recently for the first time in months my letter of a year ago to the Trustees, & find in it nothing to retract regarding either Mr. or Mrs. Dickinson, or the remedy proposed. - What I have learned from second first hand sources since Commencement shows that my indictment might have been made far worse; yet if the Trustees are willing to sift my statements by taking adequate evidence I shall very gladly retract any harsh word proved wrong. If on the contrary they refuse to take that testimony seriously, & make no effort to do justice to Mrs. Dickinson I shall think the whole Board has been 'hypnotized' by Mr. The whole Bd owes Mrs. Dickinson a full hearing of his own unhindered testimony regarding affairs here - beyond what is given in his formal reports; & owes him its own public acknowledgment of his exceptionally fruitful ministry in this place, & the best opportunity to serve again with a free hand. There are two points to consider: Had his hand been free, & subject only to the ruling of the entire Bd, he would certainly have made the School much stronger than he left it. He is as perpetually kind -

x & not helped, & the wonder is that he accomplished so much as he did. The trustees would have realized his value, as they have did, & we have given him their enthusiastic cooperation. Their relation to him was abnormal; & the same is true of their relation to Miss Hall.

~~She~~ She also lived, after the death of D.L., under a constant strain, in the total want of any mutual understanding between herself, & W.R. who never at any time appreciated her value, or his great obligation to her effective & self-sacrificing work. She was a dear woman, as D.L.'s wife, and all the ^{earlier} trustees & teachers & old students knew. She was exceptionally well suited to this place, & even tho' her judgment was not infallible, she was entitled to the most complete access & conference with the whole Bd in all matters of ~~inter~~ common interest or debate. But ~~it~~ even Miss Hall was made to feel herself so unwelcome to W.R. that she also offered to resign; & if her offer was not accepted, this was not because she was wanted here by him. He tolerated her, but was never a true

friend. With his brother Paul his dis-
pleasure was much more openly &
undisguisedly expressed. Both Paul
& his wife were handled shamefully.
I knew the brothers when they were young
boys, & seldom saw them together when
the elder was not domineering, &
his language more or less contemptuous.
But the leaving of Montpelier has been the
making of Paul; & the time has come
that his father's dying wish should be
fulfilled in making him the recognized
chief among the guardians of these in-
terests. It is resignation from the old
was forced by the explicit request,
that he sever all official connection
with this work — because two
elder brother

"Bone like the Turk no rival near his throne"
— said Pope of Addison to wit.

But these three instances — Paul, Miss
Hall & Mr. L. are only the more con-
spicuous among many instances of
downright cruelty — & of all that
I say good witnesses are still living.

(2) My second point is that Mr. L. had
he not stayed here because he so
loved the look & traditions of these
two schools, was abundantly able

to further his professional interests elsewhere, & had he not turned aside from good opportunities. During all his 35 years of service here, he might easily have found positions ^{elsewhere} of greater remuneration & reputation than he had here. And now being also possessed of some independent means, he would sooner seek these ~~in~~ North's interests with no remuneration at all, than see the work suffer if associated with financial straits. I know the man - these 35 years past. I know the ~~effort~~ ^{ability} & actual fruitage of the man, & recommend his further service to the reconsideration of the Trustees before it gets wholly out of reach. How is it possible that in this matter the Trustees have been so grossly deceived? and that such men in such a place as this ^{permit this} man to pass out of sight with no vindication, & no acknowledgment of their official obligations. Not the least among these obligations is that occasioned by his self-sacrificing silence. For

if at any time, he had been, or should
be, forced in self defense to tell
all the Trustees & all the Student
Counsellors his own reasons for
leaving Northford, the result to W.R.
would ~~have~~ have been, or may yet
be ten times more painful than
any affliction he has yet endured.

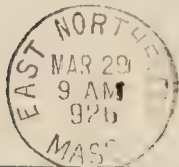
I hope you will make my position
perfectly clear to Mr Buckley, and
every ^{one} responsible for Northford. I
am 15 years of age, & this may be
my last, as it has been the most
hateful service I have rendered in
this place, but it has been a ne-
cessary service that no one else
was free to render, & I have
done this at a great cost to myself.
I hope it may yet prove my best,
& most fruitful of good. Having acted
solely in the fear of God, not in the fear
of man, & solely out of love to the
welfare of this work & all connected
with it, I am ready for any course
given to myself. I easily forgive
Mr Buckley's mistake, who never knew
me, & did love W.R. It was worse for W.R.
than for me. But the time of justice always
hear - justice to all concerned. Faithfully
Yours Wm Rankin

H. L. Rankin

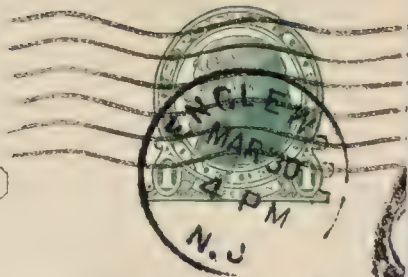
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Mar 29, 1921

Dear Dr Speer — I shd have added in
my last letter that it calls for a re-
ply only for ^{your} patient consideration &
consultation with other trustees or re-
sponsible parties. Some new action for
the schools must in any case be taken
soon & to leave Mr D's claims & status
as a closed incident, can only perpetuate
& intensify a flagrant injustice. I need not
say that he has done & said nothing at anytime
to move my action & effort. I am alone re-
sponsible. I speak for him only as I would for you
or for any other person, if you were in his place.
Send me no "Lyon's" address or a card. Nothing
more. Truly, H. W. Rankin. March 29. 1926
E. North Rd



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



1926

Dr. Robert E. Spear

Englewood, N.J.

52 Broadway, New York

N.Y.C.

6. on the 20th of Nov.

Franklin

APR 30 1926
SECRET

My dear Dr. Spence

Thank you for Loewie's secretaries, &
for your own attention to my letters
on affairs here. Since last Sum-
mer I have written of these matters
to no body but yourself, & have
communicated with only four or
five old students of both schools.
I have done nothing for der Lich &
son that I could not have done for you,
or for der Bulkeley or for Loewie himself.
had I been convinced that
a great personal injustice had
been done to either one of you, result-
ing in great injury to this work.

"I cannot be a man's friend for more than 30 yrs, & well acquainted with his integrity, & values & large services, & not do my best to defend him in such an exigency as this. I have done so at several cost to myself, which I do only foresee if my confidence were betrayed. But there seemed to be no one else to do it, & it needed to be done.

If the Trustees really think they have
handled Mr. Dickerson as any one
of them wd wish to be handled, I
am sorry for them. The worst
thing about it is, that he has been
condemned without a hearing. He
has not been officially confronted
with the charges held against him,
I requested to answer for himself.
Had no strong objections to his ad-
ministration been ~~urged~~ entertained
his resignation wd not have gone
without protest. strenuous efforts
were made to retain some other
members of his Faculty whose inten-
tion to leave was known. When he
met with the Bd in New York in Jan-
uary, a year ago, to give them acct
of School conditions, he could not
say the things most needing to be
said without openly humiliating
the President of the Bd. & to this
day the Bd secures its immunity
from painful criticism thro the
self sacrificing reticence of this
man. I do not pretend that Mr
D. was perfect. I made no mistakes,

or might not conceivably have done
something better. He could not, of course,
duplicate his predecessor, that was
personal contact - more than she had with
the teachers. But good reasons for this
can be given, that did not in the least
discredit his methods. The Faculty
was much larger, both in faculty &
student attendance, than it had been
in Mr Hall's time, & executive work
that wore down Mr Hall all was larger
& more exhausting than ^{before} Mr Hall's.
He depended more, as was inevitable,
on the department heads for the ap-
praisal & direction of their assistants,
but each year he was getting into
closer touch with all members of the
Faculty, & with all upper class stu-
dents, & his hold upon all was
growing stronger & better. In the de-
partmental organization of the work,
required by its extent, his special
talent was even more pronounced
than that of Mr Hall; & in other
directions; & ~~while~~ his personal hold
on the interest of the students, their
admiration & grateful affection, was
never at all surpassed by Mr Hall,
& he left the school more widely en-
hanced than ever before in the hearts
of the alumnae, & at the summit
of its public reputation.

I would to his successors.

This we not have been possible if he had not, to a conspicuous degree, satisfied all the higher demands of his position. He wd have left the work in still better condition than it was last June, if he had always ^{been given} a free hand subject only to the ruling of the entire Board in open conference. Very little fault was ever found with him outside the family of Will Hurd, after his first year in charge; & even that fault found by others was ~~in~~ sign afterwards in significant instances withdrawn, & in other instances ~~was~~ due to overrulings for which he was not responsible. I shall not disturb your mind by further discussion of Mr. Dickerson's claims to a justice that has not been shown him yet. But the present method of nomination brought injustice, no less to his predecessor ~~&~~ If Will could not get on comfortably with ~~Witte~~ such a man as Dickerson, such a woman as Miss Hall, much less would he have enjoyed association with the two earlier Principals. Yet under the direction of these four heads the school has steadily gained, in prosperity, product, reputation, & internal organization, with no thanks to anything

2

done in the School or for the School
by its financial agent, beyond suc-
cessful advertising of the in-
trinsic merits, which the Faculty & its
Principal have produced.

The main objects of my efforts
has been to bring about a change in
the method of administration which
would be likely to prevent a recur-
rence of this trouble, & to conduct
to the best mutual understanding
& cooperation of the Trustees & School
hereafter; not the Principals
only, but the whole Faculty. To this
main objective for the future, justice
to the last Principal is only incidental.
But as your personal attitude to
him is wholly cordial, I wish
you wd go to see him, & make
him realize this fact. It wd bring
him considerable consolation.

I hope the old students of both schools
will become united in a demand
- that hereafter all Principals shall
be directly responsible only to the
whole Board of Managers in Session
& be treated as colleagues of the
Trustees, not as private employees
of any one man whomsoever he
may be.

It matters little what the consequences of my action may be to myself; I can better afford unpleasant results than any one else concerned. My journey nears the end. I have acted solely upon conscience in the fear of God, not in the fear of man, out of great love for this work; I could not have done otherwise without being less a friend given to W. R. Moody himself, - less a friend, & very much a coward.

We shall all soon stand before the throne of the Christ to answer for what we have said & done; & while I have very much to be forgiven I know nothing against myself in the action here concerned. The fulfilment of Bible predictions going on before our eyes today is so exceedingly marked in so many ways, that the veriest worldling should see something of it.

- (1) The rapid spread of the Gospel in the world
- (2) The rapid spread of apostasy in the Church
- (3) The vast increase of lawlessness

in the state

(4) The swift advance of science in what Francis Bacon calls "this autumn of the world", referring to Dan 2:4. in Valerius Terminus

(5) The rehabilitation of Palestrina under the Jews (Is 11:11)

(6) The resuscitation of the Roman empire, indicated by Daniel & the Apocalypse (Mussolini)

(7) The preliminaries of the Anti Christ

That we are in the last century before the Epiphany I cannot doubt. I would suppose that the period of one generation would be long enough to ~~offer~~ bring the completion of all these several developments. Then the man who went a long journey to receive a kingdom returns. Well arrived. & straightened out this crooked world in about a meter. To day the earth is almost leveled, & a business man of numerous interests in Europe ^{recently} came back to tell us that all the countries of Europe were calling for a Mussolini. Perhaps he was wrong, but if Constitutional Government should fail

in America & Great Britain it will certainly fail everywhere else; & at the last federal election here only fifty percent of qualified voters turned out & how ill-qualified were most of those! The last resort is always a dictatorship, & always such in time of war, & so there we are. Already the 22^d & 110th P.S.'s are being fulfilled, & many another.

"Let the heavens rejoice & let the earth be glad - - For he cometh, he cometh to judge the earth & the people with his birth" (Ps 96: 11-13). There follows Ps 72, & all the glad some days of the truly messianic age in which all the best dreams & hopes of bards & prophets since the world began - ~~shall be fulfilled~~.

The successor to Oliver Wendell Holmes as in the Harvard Chair of Anatomy was Thos Dwight, a pupil of L. Huxley & unsurpassed among us as a comparative anatomist - & a Roman Catholic. In his Thoughts of a Catholic Anatomist (95) he says: "This life & this world are but episodes in a tremendous & supernatural drama". Compare this with p 173 in Dr L. Patton's bk for which so many have been waiting to agree.

Holmes was my teacher in anatomy & when I was in physical org -

Forbes and Fremont (2)

"The Bible presents to us a panorama of the Divine purpose. As we look on we see the unfolding of the great drama of Redemption. As we listen to its majestic music from the Creation overture in Genesis to the Hallelujah Chorus in the Apocalypse we realize that we have been holding in our hands the inspired libretto of God's great Oratorio of Redemption".

Grateful we may well be that Patton has at last put out our book, - tho all too brief, to cover its vast subject, or his own unexpressed resources. I hope you will review this bk where I can see what you write. Never hear there a polemic the dogma of so irenic a spirit, or so magnanimous to all opponents. Combining such clarity & exactitude in his own views of doctrine with such comprehensive appreciation of all approaches to ~~sci~~ sci xty anywhere found.

A model of style too, & of great literature in this series of five lectures on Fundamental Ety, by a man who refused to call himself a fundamentalist. I doubt if D.L.U. would himself have consented to do it, for he hated tags, & could never have approved all the definitions put out by men of that grasp; tho' completely in sympathy with their insistence on a strictly supernatural revelation, & its Scriptural form.

No man could preach the 2^d Advent with more power than I.L. or in a more winning & less offensive way. And no year passed that he did not preach it, here & elsewhere, yet always in proportion to the other great factors of truth, & never did he overemphasize this teaching. I suppose he never knew that Euclid among the moderns & Plato among the ancients, & Bacon the inaugurator of science, & Butler of the great Analogy, all looked forward to a supernatural re-creation of the earth & mankind. Poeth is quoted as follows in Orel's

Review (66-7) "Men will become clearer
& more acute, but not better, happier
stronger in action, or at least only
at epochs. I possess the time when
God will have no more joy in them,
but will break up every thing for a re-
newed Creation".

It is probable that Euclid had read
some great passages in 2^d Ten of
Plato's Laws; of which Charles Lewis
publ'd an edn in 1845 that makes
a unique introduction to the whole
of Greek Philosophy, & shows as few
others have succeeded in doing its
factors of correlation with the Bible.
I guess no American School or even
united Greek & Hebrew culture more
thoroughly than Lewis. ~~or showed~~
as well their united bearing on Philo-
sophy & modern thought. If you
never saw this edn of the Laws don't
fail to find a copy for \$50 or \$75 with
some dealer in old stock. ~~It is of~~
~~priceless~~ Its intrinsic worth is price-
less, such as you had greatly enjoy.
Here is one sentence in Lewis' ver-
sion, Plato Contra Theos. p. 216.
where after describing the deterioration
of mankind Plato says: "God beholding

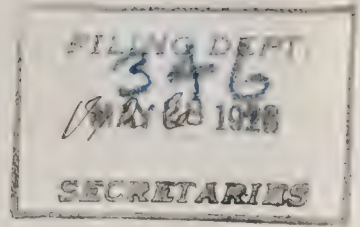
it in great extremity, & being concerned lest
being overwhelmed in disorder & falling
dissolved, it (the world) should plunge again
into the limitless, formless region of dis-
similitude & chaos, once more seats
himself at the helm (from wh he had before
returned to his secret place of observation)
& having arrested its weak & dissolved
parts in their course to ruin, arranges
it again in order, rectifies it, & thus
renders it immortal".

I have no intention of remaining perma-
nently in Northf., nor longer than is neces-
sary to complete arrangements for going
else where; tho I love this place & hate to
go away. If possible, I wd like to go
to Princeton, or some place a little out
of town on the State, with access to the
men & books I need to consult, in
hope of ending some long belated
writing. So far as I can judge, this
is the only thing left that I can do, by
way of adding some testimony to the
power of Scriptural Xty & its rational
conformity with all self-evident truth,
& all morally attested facts. I have
long desired to complete a testimony for
Northf., for China & for Princeton,
but whether it will ever get done God
only knows. Sincerely yr friend
Henry Wm Rankin

Henry A. Hanson

C. J. Orth

April 5



Dear Mr. Spencer:

The Schenck has lost her
C. J. Orth. He it was who in-
vited Mr. Dickerson for the Simi
nary, after absorbing his spiritual
work at Mt. Vernon, & knowing
his long association with D.L.
In fact, D.L. had agreed to Mr.
Dickerson the head post of the
man, before Mr. C. J. Orth was ap-
proached, & so I repeated the offer
on grounds most honorable to
his character, as well as to
ours. At that time I was
residing at Mt. Vernon.
After that I could see bloody
after this in favor of Mr. C. J. Orth.
He was learning that he had be-
come engaged to Mary Miss
Ford, one of the finest women

who can laugh at either school,
she taught at both. At the same time
she not only taught Greek, but was
in charge of Text Books. Her
her executive capacity there, not
less than her teaching powers, &
extraordinary tact in personal deal-
ing with the pupils at both schools.

Her father had for some years been an
under teacher at Mt W. & left to
seek his fortune in Europe. On return-
ing he was made head of the
Classical Department with some
assistants in a large school
near Philadelphia, & was there
one year. His son had taught
Greek for years at Mt W. & was
known, & was W.R.'s teacher.
She was graduated at Wesleyan
as youngest member of her class,
but as teacher ^{well} ~~enough~~ ^{well} ~~enough~~ subject her
own Curriculum covered, besides
bearing herself with such approach
to dignity, & graciousness
among the boys that the new influ-
ence with them, as later with the
girls, was the best possible.

(I attended their
wedding.)

Mr Cutler was retiring, old on speech,
very modest, & slow to believe that he
could handle the School at Wrentham;
but D.L. believed & rightly, that besides
not so slow to do the major part
of his work, & at their wedding was
intended for the subsequent year,
he told them to hurry up, get mar-
ried, & be on hand to open
school at Wrentham in the fall.
Miss Ford had been out of in Exeter,
& then, Mrs. Muzz suggestion to D.L.,
returned for one year at the Sem.,
& at that time I was on a committee
with D.L. for selection of teachers,
& had known Miss Ford as one
of my best friends ~~all of her~~ since
their first coming to Wrentham.
I have no doubt it was largely
through her counsel & influence
that Mr Cutler learned to fit
into his executive position, far
better than he otherwise have been
possible. He has maintained a united
faculty, & in most respects proved
a good head for the School, but
never had the initiative, independence,
range of equipment, or personal
hold on the students, Mr Fisher-
son has shown in both Schools.

Mr. Dickerson came to succeed Mr. Ford in teaching Greek at Weymouth, & has proved an ideal wife for Dickerson, doubling his value at both schools. But at Mr. Hall's death Mr. D. at first proposed to make Ethel Moody ~~Pring~~ her successor at the Senior. (Auntie's sister) & so have the family more fully represented in control, with him in complete control of Ethel. He wanted nobody in charge possessed of an independent mind, as Paul warned Mr. D. in 1911. Happily for all concerned Mr. Chassett's advice prevailed & Mr. D. was installed.

Mr. Chassett was one of the four Trustees addressed in my statement of a year ago, & his reply was the longest, most full, & most sympathetic of all I read. I think the whole situation was more intelligible to him than to the others. He did not appear the least surprised at my account of W.R. but wrote as if he knew all that. But what could he do? Conditions seemed insupportable & the Trustees must make the best of it. That the local control of both schools & Principals must

in any case be vested in the hands of one person, succeeding to the authority of the founder he seems to take for granted. But he has by no means a confidence in me. I believed his advice & interest in the school would still be available. In my own opinion there is no man living who could so suitably or effectively take Mr. Gossett's own place among the Trustees ~~as~~ Mr. Dickenson, ~~but~~ for the misunderstandings that have arisen; but that any one trustee should inherit the authority of the founder - I regard as a mistaken, gratuitous & hurtful assumption.

Now however that Mr. Gossett is gone, this place must be filled by some one. I hope you will consider the availability of John de Dowe. If two vacancies are filled with Mr. de Dowe & Mr. Paul & Mr. Pitt - tho that may not be advisable - so long as Mr. K. is President of the Trustees.

I see no ground of objection to
Mr. Dowell on the part of Mr. L.,
except the obvious fact that Mr.
Dowell is intimately acquainted
with the whole history of this
work, & has a mind of his own
decidedly. It is rumored
here that Mr. Dowell was ap-
proached in October for Dick-
erson's place. He certainly has
the ability & spirit required; but
he is a national figure, & not
in a work for which his whole
past has prepared him; & I do
not suppose he wd for a moment
consider such a proposition here.
Moreover, even if he wanted to
come here for that purpose, he
is the last man under heaven
to accept the dictation of our local
authorities. & wd never consent
to act here on those terms.

Indeed, I believe that no man living
really fitted for this post wd con-
sent to come here, if fully ~~really~~
knowing what the conditions of
administration are in these two places.

Miss Hall had a kind of heaven,
as well as hell. From beginning
to end the relations of both Princi-
pals to W. H. were tense, abnormal
& unhappy. Both of them were far
better acquainted with Educational
problems than their supervisors, yet
were made subject to his deci-
sions with no freedom of appeal.
He is the Contradictor; opposite of
an educator, & his excellent abilities
are in other matters.

And not only so, but I am fully
convinced that the religious inter-
est & religious influence of both
Miss Hall & Mr. McKenyon were
closer to those of the Founder, &
far deeper & stronger in the life
of the School than those of the
Founders Son; & of this I have
had a ample opportunity for obser-
vation.

If Paul Moody should not prove
available as President of the Bd. when
the time comes for a change here - the
I do not doubt he could then be had -
then again I believe the best man
for that position would be McDowell.
You know his public values, &
I know his peculiar fitness

-to hold office here. Of all former
graduates, in this place, I believe
he has preeminent qualifications
for presiding over the Northfld Board.
Like all best candidates for such
an office his time has already been
full, & in this category I place you
also. Yet his adaptation to the
post appears to me more compre-
hensive & complete than that of any
one else. Even Paul Moody would
not make a better President of the Bd
than John - even if so good. But
I think Paul's claims come first.

In any case it should not re-
quire long delay to make John a
Trustee, & you who know him
now so well, are the men to
bring that about. Paul Fitt, I think
& well shd all be brought into
the Bd at the earliest date suitable.

But not one of these, nor even you,
who know more of education than
all the rest of them put together, &
share largely in the spirit of the
Founder - not one of you wd
I wish to see exercising the autocratic
function which has been hitherto ex-
emplified in one man. That
brings injustice, & no medicine can
heal an unrighted wrong, but getting
it righted - Sincerely yours

Henry W. Parker

APR 27 1926

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SECRETARIES

April 21, 1926.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
W. Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am sorry I overlooked sending you Dr. J. Walter Lowrie's address, it is Room 519, Missions Bldg., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

I am very much interested to hear that the New England students' conference is coming back to Northfield this year, after having been so many years at Silver Bay.

I have read with care all your letters regarding Northfield Seminary and Mr. Dickerson but it is perfectly clear to me from what I know of the mind of the Board of Trustees that that is a closed incident and that your agitation of it will not be helpful, either to Mr. Dickerson or to the Seminary. Personally, I have nothing but feelings of warmest regard and goodwill toward Dr. and Mrs. Dickerson whom I have known and esteemed for many, many years, but I know that the Trustees as a Board believed that they were fulfilling their trust and believe that they have done so. Whatever new measures they may take in the future they will not go back and attempt to reverse the decisions which they made. As I wrote you long ago, it seems to me the only wise thing is for us all to accept this and to go forward, healing old wounds and not keeping them open and seeking to carry forward in love and faith the great trust which has come down from Mr. Moody. With warm regard,

RES/JBG

Very cordially yours,

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JUN 18 1926

SECRETARIES

E. H. Ruff

May 5th 1926

dear Mr. Speer,

Thank you for your very kind letter. I am glad to know of your own course in this matter, I like what you have done so far. I do not suppose, however, that this means you will not supply your son with the benefit of your advice, & the facts at your command. Whatever the titular office may be, held by your son, the actual scope & method & spirit of service will depend on himself as authorized by the entire Board of Management. All hands are looking for an excellent to unify divided Councils, & if the Northfield School shed that kind of Sovereign I ~~am~~ am quite ready to believe that your son will prove far better than most others within reach. Much will depend on the way in which he uses the authority vested in him. But on the general

Principle involved, regarding the
relation of the School Principals
to the Bd. I see no reason to change
my opinion. ~~But~~ You may do
without Principals, employ only
a Dea. acting under orders. But
no ^{one} shd be employed as Principal
in the space recognized among
the best ^{private} schools of this grade,
& then be treated as the private em-
ployee of ~~me~~ any one person,
however good & wise that person
may be. No Principal in any
great school can do his own best
work on these terms, if really com-
petent to fill the place. He or she
needs a free hand for all inter-
nal policies, subject only to the su-
pervision of the whole Bd. in Session.
A weak or subservient Principal
may require to be kept down un-
til a fit person is found to suc-
ceed. Temporarily, & ad interim,
any Trustee may well be deputed
to dictate all measures, until
a suitable incumbent for the office
of head master is found. But

otherwise the relation is humiliating
& almost sure to breed misunder-
standings. Why shd a man like
Cutler or Dickerson, or a woman
like Miss Hall, not be as much
a colleague of the Trustees - even
if not themselves members of the Bd,
as H. Stearns or Principal Bancroft
or Dr Taylor, who was my honored
Chief? It may be that you &
I can well himself act as Princi-
pal of both Schools, & at the same
time as their main financial agent.
It does not seem to me as if he'd
ever in that way do his own best
work.

The executive work alone of either
Whitely School takes one person
whole time, & shd be in the hands
of a strong personality - strong
every way, able to unify & inspire
& direct the whole internal work.
Just such a person was found in
Miss Hall, & ⁱⁿ Mr Dickerson, tho'
such are hard to find - until
found another plan might serve.
The work done by Mr Dickerson
alone was this year divided be-
tween two - Wendell & Highland.

Both have had much sickness &
Neither one could have carried on
the work alone. Neither one alone,
nor both together, have proved the equal
in efficiency ~~of~~ & influence of either
deaf ~~to~~ or ~~as~~ ~~deaf~~ Dickerson. I am
sure that the Trustees were seriously
misled, & deceived by testimony that
we hear no lifting at all, regard-
ing the values here of the last Princi-
pal. It is well to have the Principal
free from the cares of a financial agent.
Such an agent, however successful, ~~is~~
succeeds by advertising the goods. The
goods are the intrinsic merits of the
work done in the school itself by
its faculty under the lead of a competent
head. The financial agent, as such,
does not produce the goods, & all
that makes either possible or worth
while the large sums raised to keep
these schools going is the confidence
of old students & public in the intrinsic
merits of work done by the faculty & Prin-
cipal. A good financial agent is far
easier to find than a good Principal. I
hope your son may read the letters &
you have had from me in this business.
I am very certain that no candidate for
the office of headmaster here, really fit,
& knowing in advance what relation to
W.R.H. was involved, would ever consent to
accept the offer. This paper ago I ~~placed~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~of~~ ~~W.R.H.~~ ~~of~~ ~~Shall~~ ~~not~~ ~~read~~ ~~his~~
successor. Cordially, Wm. W. Franklin

FILING DEPT.

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JUN 12 1926

SECRETARIES

June 11, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
E. Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your letter with the accompanying newspaper clipping.

I understand that Dr. Cutler has been elected a full member of the Northfield Trustees and that the expectation is that the same course will be followed with the principal of the Seminary.

I was not able to attend the meeting of the Trustees at Northfield, last Saturday, partly because of our conference with our newly appointed missionaries and partly because I had to be in Princeton, at the University Chapel service, Sunday morning. I hope to get up to Northfield before the end of the month, however, in connection with the Students' Conference and also the Evangelistic conference to be held, I believe, the same week.

I trust you are very well and that you may have a very good summer.

With kind regard.

Very cordially yours,

RES/JBG

E. North

RECEIVED JUL 10 1926
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SECRETARIES

Mr. Robt E. Speer, Englewood

My dear Mr. Speer: Thank you for yr
letter of June 11. As, contrary to expecta-
-tion, I am staying on here thro the summer
- or probably into fall, I may have the
pleasure of seeing you on your next
visit. But I attend almost no public
rites of any kind, & shall not be likely
to see you unless you trust me to
~~give me an~~ appoint me an hour.
Conditions here of course have greatly
changed within the past year, but the
principles are unchanged, & I can see
nothing out as I expected. An overriding
fact, the Providential Heaven of Christ
thought, is certainly concerned & active
in the issue. I too will a year
ago say that God wd settle the contro-
versy between us in his own way, & I
was most glad to have him do it.
~~I was~~ In the 45 yrs of my connection
with this work - notwithstanding some
long absences - I have never had a quarrel
with any but one man, & with him for his
own good. While all was so I never
uttered a word that might hurt his
authority, or lessen what respect was
entertained for him here, but was at
ways defending & excusing him to others

I have acted consistently & sincerely as
his friend in many ways unknown to him,
& never had the least ill will toward
him. Yet during all the 25 yrs of his
official life I have known his total
unfitness to handle educational prob-
lems, or bear rule over his peers; & of
late years, this ~~fact~~ unfitness has grown
exceedingly marked & unmistakable to
many. He has had his innings, & it
seems extremely improbable that he will
ever be able to resume work in other
than an advisory relation - even if
well enough for that. In all matters
pertaining to this enterprise of schools
& Summer Conferences, his views & testi-
mony should, of course, be known &
heard. But neither his personal judg-
ment, nor that of any other member of
the official staff & managing Board, should
be treated as final & beyond appeal.
The whole Bd. shd act ^{together} in all matters
of debate regarding the internal poli-
cy of the schools - the ordering of the Summer
work, & the course taken by the Principals
in the schools - the function of the Principals
is primary, & secondary to no other.
Raising money & all the other activities
are incidental to the work carried on
by the Principals whose voice in the
Government shd have no less consid-
eration than that of any other person
whosoever. This seems to me self-

views that I wonder it has not been
recognized during the whole history of
the work, even in the time of the Founder.
He however, notwithstanding proprietary
rights here that no one else & never share,
was far more ready to take counsel
with the Principals, & respect their right
to judge important matters, than was
ever one of Will.

To him, my action of a year ago, has
made me persona non grata. I
knew this would follow if that action
were reported to him as it was. I am
ready, as I told him, to have my course
subjected to the ~~severest~~ severest scru-
tiny of old students & trustees. Since it
has been taken solely in the interest
of truth & justice. It was needed, but
was too late to accomplish all I wish-
ed. He now holds me in so great
aversion, if not hatred, that he has
accused me of falsehood, slander,
ignorance, arrogance, seeking to
undermine the good of the Schools &c.
If he ever mentions me to your
Hon, I shall suffer accordingly.
But all this, I am ready to suffer
if only the real interests of this
work may benefit. Will has
done what he could to drive me out
of Northford, & I certainly do not wish
to stay here only to embarras him.

Before he returns I hope the way may
open for me to live in Princeton,
where, with access to the new books
I want to consult, I may yet hope to
finish some long belated tasks. But
I am too much crippled in health &
means to come ego at will. I have
sunk my property in the school enter-
prise, & given to the every ounce of strength
~~I had~~ to further its welfare I had
to give. Only the impossibility of doing
more has hindered my doing very much
more & better. All this has never at
any time meant anything to Will Moody
tho' I would gladly show him any
kindness in my power. Approving his
conduct & judgment in many things
wd be no kindness at all, & would only
injure this work.

I have no misgivings whatever in
regard to your son's new relation
to Northf, unless only he may be in-
clined to modernize the religious
teaching. In every other respect I
wd suppose him exceptionally
fitted to use a leading hand: ~~for~~
I cannot imagine him ever wishing
to play the rôle of Mussolini -
too much exemplified here in the
past. If to his present equipment
he wd add one factor more

I think his value might be greatly enhanced. If he will make an intensive & exhaustive study of J. L. Moody's life & books, until he arrives at a large understanding of the man, of his natural & supernatural quality, product, place in his century, & place in the perspective of church history; the relation to his theological convictions of his religious power & its effects — by that means I believe ~~he~~ you will gain a source of inspiration & direction in both thought & action, beyond any other means excepting the primary means of grace. It will doody himself, or Paul, had ever taken time to master the life & work of their father, as neither of them has ever done, I am certain their own character & influence wd have doubled in strength.

To encourage this effort I enclose two letters from Samuel Bradford that I wd be glad to have you show Elliott, & if it please him to have copies

made for his own reference, let him do so. It may yet fall to the lot of your son to prepare an adequate biography of Dill, such as we are far from having yet. Will has ~~always~~ meant to do this, but has far less preparation than your son for the task, & far less of his father's spirit than he needs. He has, however, accumulated material of service to the man who undertakes the work. I have urged the effort upon Paul, whose training & personal qualities fit him better than Will ever was to do this work. He wd like to do it, but as yet has not taken the requisite time. But if Elliott should set his heart on it, he wd have the co-operation of the family & others. The sooner it is begun the better, while yet a few remain living who knew Dill & who were well in some aspects of his life & service. On the 25th anniversary of

of Lloyd's death, Lions Herald
of Boston, pub'd a memorial num-
ber for which I supplied ma-
terial. That was December
a year ago. Copies are out of
print, or I wd send one to
Elliott - tho I think one was
mailed to you at the time.
You were perhaps traveling in
South America. The date of
Lions Herald was Dec 17.

I wd like the Bradford letters
back when you are done with
them. Bradfords volume is
certain to have a unique inter-
est.

I am thankful that Cutter has
been made Trustee, & that this
will be done for the next Prin-
cipal of the Sem'y. It shd have
~~have~~ been done 25 yrs ago for
the two Principals then serving,
& for Mr Dickerson when he
took charge of the Sem'y. Had it
been done for Dickerson we
never wd have lost him, &
~~all~~ Cutter & Miss Hall wd

both have been able to do better work. The past relations of the three Principals to Will Moody have been humiliating in the extreme, ~~no~~ little felt as such by Mr Cutler for reasons I have already given. Will has given all praise to Cutler - who never once ~~once~~ opposed the judgment of W. C. & never has had to endure the large interference & personal disfavor of which Miss Hall & Mr Dickerson ~~have~~ were the victims. But know^{ing} well by long & close acquaintance all the heads of both schools from the beginning I say without the smallest doubt that Cutler, good as he is, never possessed the influence or values of both Miss Hall & Mr Dickerson in these schools. At Hermon as well as at the Sem, Dickerson's personal influence with the students was much stronger & better than Cutler's, who ~~has~~ never won among the students the rare measure of confidence, admiration, affection, & sense of personal obligation, ~~be~~ ~~comparative~~ given to Mr Dickerson at both schools & to Miss Hall.

Cordially yours. Henry W. Rankin

Paul D. Moody

to

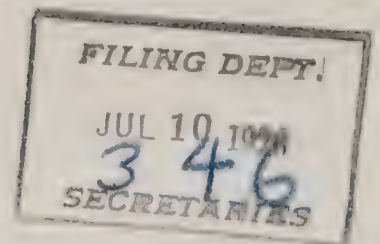
Ch. E. Dickerson

July 10. 1911

"You must know that whether or not it is the case, it is said by every one that it is because you will be absolutely pliable that you have been chosen. You will soon find that you must be if you are to remain ~~there~~ there"

Under these conditions that obtained here the entire administration of Mr. Dickerson, who had a mind of his, & the kind of mind needed in his position. The wonder is that through all of 14 years he kept his place & kept his temper. & despite hurtful occurrences from time to time, maintained for the most part his own policy, & finally left the school deeply entrenched in the hearts of nearly all the students, with the same at the summit of its public reputation.

P. D. M. June 15. 1926



July 8, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I was at Northfield for two meetings of the Student Conference week before last, and passed through Northfield again at the end of last week with no time for looking anyone up except my son. He seems to be happy in his work, and nothing could be more beautiful than the welcome he had received from the Pitts and Ambert and Paul and all the other friends. I have received also a beautiful letter from Mr. Dickerson, with whom no doubt Elliott will get into touch at the first opportunity.

I return herewith the letters from Gamaliel Bradford which you were good enough to let me see. I shall look forward eagerly to his articles on Mr. Moody.

Mrs. Speer and I expect to leave in about three weeks for China, and Japan, to be gone until next Christmas. I trust that you may have a good summer and fall, and with kind regards always,

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

E. M. Southy¹⁸ July 12 - 1926

YK
My dear Dr. Spear;

The following is a post-script to my last. I should have given it to you sooner really, care to consult with Mr. Dickerson, I think he can do it much more easily & adroitly before the return of W.R. than later, even if he has to make the journey to Maine where the Dickersons now are in their summer house. He will hardly be encouraged to do it after that return, & is likely to gather by delay some misleading views - as the Board of Trustees obviously did - of what are the real obligations to ~~the~~ of the school & its officers. For despite protestations to the contrary, it is certain that W.R. did not like Mr. Dickerson, & plotted to get rid of him, using trivial pretexts, charges & suspicions that cannot possibly endure sifting. All the investigations ordered by W.R. were a farce, so far as they bore on conduct for which Dickerson was responsible, & he is perfectly ready today to give satisfactory answers to any questions that the Trustees may officially put to him.

He has not been officially requested to make his own explanations under conditions that would ensure the freedom of his reply. He wd sooner suffer in silence the personal grievance than openly humiliate Will Moody, or say a word that could be used to hurt the school. But Will himself has good reason to know that if by misrepresentation, or official inquiry, Mr Dickenson should be led or forced to give out his own reasons for resigning that would end all confidence in W.R.'s fitness to exercise the automatic function he has hitherto maintained. Mr D. would be slow to tell these reasons even to your son, not liking to disillusion your son's present faith in the wisdom & goodness of his predecessor & predecessor, tho' without doing this Mr D.

cd tell him much else to his advantage. But no one else in this place, unless some members of his immediate family, or some wholly dependent person, shares your son's present confidence in the guileless wisdom of this man. I am certain that nine tenths of all Dickenson's old pupils in both schools wd accept his own ac-

count of these matters before any other that
may be offered. They know the reality,
integrity, fidelity, efficiency & genuine
good will of Dickenson, while the man
who forced his resignation has never
won the real confidence of the students
in either school - least of all of the girls,
who see much more of him than the
boys. Those students & teachers know-
ing him least give him the benefit of
the doubt, & those seeing most of him
least like his ways. The same is true
of this whole community, unless in a
few favored cases.

These statements
are not palatable, but they are true. If true
the school guardians ought to know it,
& I have said these things because there
was no one else to do it, not because
no others think the same, nor because
it has afforded any pleasure to me - quite
the reverse.

Yet I will stand by
all that I have written at any cost
to myself.

In regard to making the Principals mem-
bers of the Board - I am not sure that
I wd advise it in the case of a new & un-
tried Principal, before that person has
been one or two yrs in service. Even
a new Principal shd meet with the
Bd enough to have complete access
with all questions, & shd be respon-
sible only to the Board, & not to any
one ~~for~~ member of it. I think Cullen &

I wish all this had been made known
the year after D.L.'s death, & Dickenson
so soon as he became Principal. All
of these had been long tried. As I have
previously told you, D.L. offered full
charge of M.T. to Dickenson, before Cutler
was approached, & D. refused for peculiarly
honorable reasons characteristic of the
man. But D's value at both schools
was doubled by his wife, especially at
the Sem; while but for Cutler's ~~first~~ wife
his fitness at the time wd hardly have been
seriously considered. Miss Ford's standing
was at the top with both schools, & in D.L.'s
kindly before Cutler was much more than
a question mark. & it was not until at the
last minute ^{when} D.L. learned that Cutler was
engaged to her that D.L. passed Cutler's ac-
ceptance of the office, & then hurried the wed-
ding a year ahead of the intended date.
With all these circumstances I was inti-
mately acquainted at the time. So much
has the wife to do with these two positions
that in getting rid of Dickenson the Trus-
tees have simply thrown away their strong-
est asset. I am certain there is not one per-
son connected in any capacity with
the Sem today who could not be more
easily ^{spared} & replaced than Dickenson -
unless it should prove to be your son. The place
of prime importance in a great school is that
of the Principal. All the rest are incidental to
the work he does, or she, & any weakening of
that office, or any real unfitness in its incum-
ber, is the worst harm the work can suffer.
Very cordially yet H. W. Rankin

July 11. 1926

E. North's dear

My dear Dr Speer

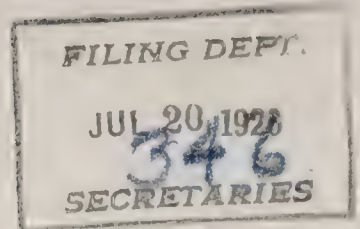
It was in 1886 that I first had the pleasure of meeting you, when you attended the Student Conf. at W. Herman. Since then we have exchanged notes from time to time, & I have ^{often} enjoyed the privilege of listening to your addresses in this place. Your identification with the work of missions, has always had my sympathetic interest, & the kind of reading you do is the kind I like to do when I can. But my much broken life has produced small results & you unbroken life large fruit, yet we have had the same cleaver - only I am doing our part in the same spirit, I think. My identification with North's seemed at the outset the merest accident - yet here I became anchored in it, & have seen much reason to believe that God brought me here, - to do such work as was still within my health & means. & has blessed me in it beyond all my expectations.

by & last efforts here were of a painful
nature that seemed necessary to the
best interests of this place. & I trust
they have not been wholly useless,
But they were not undertaken with
any view to my own comfort, & they
have certainly cut deep into the
sensibilities of others involved,
Henceforth I am persona non grata
to the former President of this North
enterprise, & he will do nothing
- to help my relations with the new Pres-
ident - or Vice President, as I do
suppose is the present status in
effect. I have never personally
met your son, & only once, a year
ago, have heard him make an ad-
dress. I am not well enough to
attend any public mtg after, be-
sides being now a little deaf & a little
blind. But if I were to be main-
tained in town I should hope to see
something of him, & certainly he
has my best wishes & prayers.
In the measure of strength & means
I have put as much of my own
life into this work as any man
now living, hence I shall love it
to the end. But of late years &

little of this has been visible to casual inspection. So many of those who knew me best in the past are scattered & dead, that I have become almost a stranger in this place; tho nothing is lacking but health & means to prove all that was proved in former years. I am still bold enough to hope in God for another & better chance of service both here & elsewhere. The more things go against me the less I despair. Even yet I more than half believe that I shall not die but live to declare the works of the Lord, & many of the ~~Problems~~ ^{Problems} seem perfectly to fit my case. In that event I wd certainly find ways not only to encourage your son, & strengthen his hands. but even if he lives, to encourage Will Moody himself. I have never been to him other than a true friend, & never cherished toward him other than the kindest will. He has been in my daily prayers since he was 16 yrs old, & always will be. But during all of the 25 yrs since his father was taken from us I have known that Will Moody was not a completely person to handle educational problems

to bear rule over his peers. During
all that time until a year ago. I held
my peace, save to defend him as
well as I could. & find excuses
when others made complaint.

I doubt if he will ever stay well
long enough to hold a ruling hand
over your son; but he will certainly
attempt to do that, if he can.
Only a deep change of nature could
ever change his practice in that re-
gard. Between him & his father we
see the difference between Napoleon
the Great & Napoleon the Little - as described
by Victor Hugo - but the difference
between Will & his father is not only
a ~~difference~~ disparity in power, but a
disparity in spirit - ~~the~~ most vis-
ible to those who have seen the daily
life of the two. I hope a change
for the better in the man's heart, where
it is needed most, & for this he
has the united prayers of several per-
sons whom his manners have offended
most. I am glad you have another
opportunity of visiting China & Japan - Had
much I'd like to do that too. I hope you
have not abandoned the thought of preparing
a memoir of George Bowen. I'd like to see
again receive my lost health I wd ask you to
return the Bowen books & papers I once sent you,
figure me a chance to read his journals & the
diaries of Bruce & Carter. Bon voyage & grace
be with you. Cordially W. W. Pauline.



Dictated 7/14/26

July 16, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I thank you very much for your letters of July 11th and 12th. I am sorry that you are feeling so increasingly the limitations of health and strength and I do trust that you may yet have a number of years in which you can carry through some of those undertakings in the way of writing which have been so long and so heavily upon your heart.

Mrs. Speer and I are leaving New York on July 29th, sailing from Vancouver on August 5th, and we shall not be back until Christmas time.

I trust that then we may hear that you have had a good fall, and with kind regards always, I am,

Very cordially yours,

RES-KC

Wm R. Rankin

Winchester N.Y. 46 Spring St

RECEIVED

Nov 14

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Dear Dr. Spear, I have been privileged to spend six months in this place to visit the libraries, this not well enough to get much done, now soon again I go to Scotland for another six months in a delightful home to which the merciful kindness of God has made me free.

Bradford's book on Science is out, & enclosed you will find a somewhat review of a sort we may expect to be duplicated several times in this godless age of jugged theology, jugged science, jugged morals & jugged music; an age that obliterates all clear definitions & generic distinctions, & syncretizes all nature from minerals to morals, & reduces religion at best to an attenuated theism & ethics. All the colors run, all distinctive notes are confused together, & no real classification is possible of good & bad, of genera & species, of right & wrong, of morals & religion; since all things run together, everything merges into something else with no lines of demarcation. All the old heroes are reduced to villains, & all the old blackguards are glorified, & in an everlasting flux of relativity we perform the dervish dance of modern

thought that with the intellectual vertigo
of illusion as in the Hindu Mahatma,
Bradford's Moody should be read with
Bradford's Darwin, for these books are
complemental to each other, & sound
the same note of waiting for a lost God.
Darwin is shown as the man who more
than any other of the last century, under-
mined religious faith, & Moody who
did more than any other to build it up;
while the writers, for whom Darwin made
~~the~~ the Xⁿ faith impossible by shatter-
ing the entire cosmic background of Xⁿ,
as for so many other leading minds,
wonder whether after all D. F. Moody was
not right & Darwin wrong. & as the
pangs of hunger for a God he could
know how to find, Infecisti nos ad
Ip^s, et inquietum est cor nostrum, donec
requiescat in se. Samuel Bradford
whose ~~human~~ ^{pilgrim} ancestry goes straight
back to Plymouth Rock, writes of D. F.
as a most unwilling apologist, & presents
in the main a true & living portrait of the
great Evangelist. ~~He~~ He raises some im-
portant questions that can all be an-
swered with assurance regarding the
personal aims of D. F., & the possibility of
keeping his doctrine & his faith. In both
books the writer furnishes apologetic ma-
terial of the strongest kind, which as
ought to make a strong impression

on religious & de-religious readers.
But I wish that you or Mott, or some
competent man, might stand ready
to give the lie to such representations
as you find in this enclosed review.
It is very different testimony from that reced-
ered by the same paper on several former
occasions ^{while} D.L. lived among
us: very different from that of the best pa-
pers in many cities of this country & of
Britain.

I spent a week lately with the Dickensons in
Ridgwick, where they devoted themselves to
fruitful ways to local welfare. But
I suffered continually a burning indigna-
tion ~~for~~ ^{at} the official treatment they received
in Northfild, for which not the smallest
amends have NOT been made. I never
knew until after commencement of that painful
year how Mr Crassett & Mr Perry had
reached, in effect, my own conclusions some
months before my letter to Four Trustees was
sent - but too late to change the policy
to which the Bd had become committed.
Mr Crassett wrote me that he knew ^{well} the
things I said of Mr Dickenson & Mr Perry were
true, but thought the Bd wd have to make
the best of it, or break. How to make the
best of it he wd have understood better had
he survived, & his death was an immense
loss to the work.

But it was only after he & his family alone of the
Trustees had taken pains to have Mr Dickerson
an answer for himself his reasons for re-
signing, & the objections raised against
his administration — but never speci-
fied in his presence — that they realized the
whole situation, & the flagrant injustice done.
If ever a man was attacked behind his
back on evidence that did not bear the usual
test of sifting, with no opportunity to defend
himself from specified charges, that man is
Dickerson, than whom no person was ever
employed in any capacity by either school
more able, more faithful, or more fruit-
ful in service than was this man for all
of 35 years. I have been the personal friend
of every Principal of both schools from the
beginning, & of very many teachers, students,
& early trustees. Nobody knows better than I
do what the value of Mr Dickerson to that
total work has been — very much better
than Will Moody himself ever knew it
— as I did in the case of Miss ^{Wheeler} for ~~to~~ held him
self aloof from both of them, always treating
both as a captious overseer, & never as a
personal friend; & in the case of Mr Dickerson
unmistakably jealous of him, just because
Mr D's influence in the Sem, & hold up on the
confidence of the students, was so much greater
than that of the Overlord himself; not only jealous,
but resentful & spiteful, because Mr D. had
a mind of his own, as a competent Principal ought
to have. Therefore he was decoyed to go, & allowed
to go with no official protest, but with a certificate
of good character & not the least official recognition
of his pleaded service, all of 35 years.

All this & more from the most Christian Corporation in the land, that has found out too late, if even yet, the inexcusable blunder it has made, & the real source of this lamentable upheaval. The thing has come to pass that I predicted, they threw away their best asset for a gamble. For, given a free hand & health, the next ten years would have proved the crowning period of all Mr. Dickenson's life-work. He was never, at any time, free to do his own best, but continually over-ruled to the damage of the work, & then made the scape goat of all blame.

If the Trustees had been willing to learn from his own lips, & the competent witnesses he could easily have called, ~~his~~ his own account of his administration, of his personal relations to W.R. of the conditions for which he was blamed, & the circumstances leading up to his final betrayal — possibly two three would have ~~accepted~~ preferred Will's testimony to his, but none of the rest. Indeed I doubt if it would have been possible for any single Trustee to escape the force of evidence Mr. Dickenson could bring; & all that saves the Board today from

Public condemnation is the self-sacrificing
reticence of one man. But if instead
of patting off to the last year of Mr
Dickens's office, the Trustees had at
last, habitually, as a matter of course,
met ~~then~~ all the Principals as colleagues,
with open & free exchange of views &
facts. Not only would this upheaval
never have occurred, but all the Prin-
cipals wd have done much better work,
with the intelligent co-operation of all
the Trustees; ~~but~~ ^{called} the Principals would have
been spared grievous humiliations,
the school's great harm, & Will Moody
himself would have been placed in
normal relations to the whole enterprise,
& suffered far less loss in his personal
character & influence for good. He has
suffered so much in these respects as to
have lost the respect of nearly the whole
Community in which he lives, & nearly
the whole School beside his ~~or~~ house.

Because he accuses me of malice & ig-
norance & falsehood, I want his friends
& mine to understand that I am ready any
day to face the severest investigation of
my words & conduct the Trustees & Old
Students can devise. But if I should
tell him to his face all the facts that
he thinks I know only by hearsay, my rec-
if at all,

specified questions & accusations.
Laf would put him in his grace in four weeks time. With his present precarious health he could not bear it. For, like Mr Dickenson, I also could tell the Trustees facts & evidence that can not be set aside, which if made public might wreck the North's work. I have no desire to go into these particulars with any but the official guardians of the work; but I hold the Trustees inexcusable for giving Mr Dickenson no official opportunity to answer for himself. Officially he has been belittled & dishonored, & another man, who, with all his merits, has ~~the~~ been the servile henchman of W.R. has been officially honored. Between the two men in weight of character, & of the Christian influence among the students, the man dishonored is far the better man. I know them well, & tho I should stand alone in this estimate, as certainly I do not, I would stand till I was cut down.

Only a few days after W.R. had his new program well going, & presided over by another puppet, far inferior in both character & equipment to the man driven out, W.R. addressed two scornful notes to men that McDowell can show you if ^{he} has kept them — boasting to me that I had failed in the attempt to undermine his authority — only a few days, when

law he came with an incurable disease,
& his authority was taken from him, by other
hands than mine.

But why recount these painful facts?
Because no amends have been made
for the grave injustice done, & until
~~it is~~ made more injury will follow
to the Schools. There is a power not
ourselves making for righteousness, &
vindicting justice in most unexpected
ways. May the Schools live, tho
I perish, & live to fulfil those purposes,
& those only, to which they were dedica-
ted by their Founder.

In however informal a manner I think
an official inquiry should be made of
Mr. Dickenson in person regarding his rea-
sons for leaving, & his answer to specified
objections. That done, some means for
his vindication can be provided, & some
honour shown in which his old students
& friends can be asked to join. He should
receive an official assurance of regret &
Confidence; ~~that~~ it is advice on school
matters should be sought; & at the ear-
liest possible moment, he should be made
a Trustee of the Schools. It is unlikely that he
could ever be persuaded to resume legal charge,
unless conditions become desperate, & he is
asked to save the situation.

Cordially yours

Henry Wm Rankin

R. Rankin 6 Spring St

Wilmington N.C.

June 24 1927

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JUL 18 1927

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SECRETARIES

My dear Dr. Speer,

I have noticed two recent
articles that may interest you
considerably, & which you
may not have seen:

The God of India's Shrovet
by A. M. Chirgwin (Christ)
London Quarterly Review
April 1927.

This gives large expression
to statements I have had con-
make.

Resurgent China, by

Edwin Deeks Harvey

Research Sociologist of
the Yale in China College,

Yale Review, July 1927.

In Science May 20, 1927

Henry F. Osborn & Recent Discoveries
relating to the Origin
& Antiquity of Man -

This latest pronouncement
of Osborn only throws too deep
a floodlight of the anthropological
agents to do it for the origin
of man - Every discovery makes
"if more desperate, & a total
argument for the native origin
of man, & of all the leading
types in life, grows weaker
all the time, as one assumption
after another of empirical
evidence disappears with
the progress of discovery.

The biologists are at loggerheads
~~and~~ ^{with} each other, & their
mutual contradictions are
more pitiful than laughs

in view of the issues at stake.

In the Philosophical Review March 1926. Cassinier of Smith, writes on 'Progress in Phy' in the East & West. Clancy (during ab' time the American Phil Assoc has existed) Nat'ly, does he admit, that the advance is very slight, 'if at all', but in the opinion most of it is progress backwards; because most of it is based on a false conception of world-roles, such as inevitably give a conception of the world-ground either grievously wrong, or at best miserably attenuated.

There now want a God who never displays the first prerogatives of sovereignty in the origination de novo of any conditions which are not the de-
cimated product of natural antecedents

This unbroken continuity of the genetic process makes the major principle of most of our science of life, that it has not with all the metaphysical implications. All thinking not conforming to Christ is a waste of mind. I would be so glad to lose all the philosophical Christ than the Greek philosophy which anticipates all that follows, in which all the logical antecedents of Xty can be found.

The Scriptural Conception of world order, which is that of Christ himself, is getting already so powerfully corroborated at so many points that everything opposed to it will soon be in the scrap heap. Christ alone makes a sufficient criterion of all truth covered by his actual teaching. Until we learn the whole content of his recorded teaching & accept it & use it, ~~we~~ the mind of Christ is just so much less our standard. Sincerely & cordially, Yrs

— If any h^m Kavin

H. W. Rankin

I hear you of

it as

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MAY 10, MAY 19 1927

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SECRETARIES

2
mag. read for spec.

Two articles of some
weight on China appear
in the mag number of
the Chronicle (Doyle's
Prot. Episc. Organ)

The most important is the
first by Paul C. Cassal
on the Rise of Nationalism
in China (2 pages)

The second is a review
3 columns of the Report

of Asia, by Upton Close (lost)
Washington & Co

Our Russian Ambassador has
said that part of the Soviet
aim in China is to Bank-
rupt Brit Britain.

The first of these writers stands
by Gen^l Feng, & believes
that he coöperates with

Chiang Kai Shek of Canton

The Chronicle carries on
a splendid fight against
the ~~the~~ sacerdotal inoa-
tion of the Church in England

This country, as contradicting
the Constitution & creed of
the Ch in both lands, but
does not see that its own
Modernism is no less a
contradiction of the same.

The Pharisees & Sadducees
are still with us, rend-
ing the Church apart, & it
will not be strange if
the strictly canonical el-
ment - in all Churches may
yet become a scorned & re-
jected minority.

Most abnormal fact is
- the occasional union of
Sacerdotalism & Modern-
ism in one person.

I think the whole of Modern
Thought revolves in an
ellipse about two focal events
— the original Creation of man
in the image of God, & the
Incarnation of God in the
likeness of man. These two
events mutually demand
each other. & between them
stands the whole scheme of
Evangelical Xty. Every either
can't & you don't both!

I want both events, & in the end
it will be seen that all the teach-
ings of ~~Scripture~~ ^{Scripture}, ~~not~~ conform
not only to authentic history, but
at every point, to principles of self
evident reason. No sort of theology
can be made axiomatic. Y^{rs} truly,
Henry D. Rankin

~~W. H. Ransom~~

Swanton

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MAY 13 1927

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SECRETARIES

Dear Dr. Speer;

Much of the ~~theology of the~~
the Century seems to me to be
on a false major premise,
but the man who writes & edi-
torials on China for that paper
has shown a good under-
standing.

In the April 14 number is
an article on America's Peril

in China that I think you
will strongly approve. Certain-
ly it is in line with the
convictions of Lord Yastee,
whose own views have
been in the premises for

such as secure publication
in the best available form.
- that expressed in the
paper by Col. Shapard.
Of many missionaries
still hold similar
views, and the
difficult to secure publi-
cation of that article
in the Chi Recorder, or
other Shanghai journal?

When it was published first
in greatly abbreviated
form by F. A. S. Pearson
you can learn from Delaney

I have no copy within reach,
I cannot recall the date.
It appeared the year that
Delacour was in Washington
Protection? He had been in-
structed me to publish the arti-
cle in full. That was our
superior's agreement, with-
out ask'g if we had not better
let it in his hands.

Noice it has been let
at in type in a mutila-
ted form - first in the
Record of the 10th, from which
I rescued it before publi-
cation when I saw the proof.
It ought be pub'd in China
as it stands written.

If I had the means, I could not
get that done, I could get it done
in pamphlet at my own
expense, & distribute several
of hundred copies in China
& Washington & elsewhere.

That is out of my power.

You know what I mean in China
now, & I do not; but you
have already told me that
you thought the paper of no
use there. This ^{letter} calls

for no answer - Only for
your further consideration.
But if either in China or (possibly)

the Bible must necessarily be
laughed on modernist prem-
ises, the schools & the mission-
aries as well give up the game.
These premises constitute a univer-
sally negative & a such bear no
fruitage. Cordially Yrs H. W. Rankin

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MAR 19 1927

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SECRETARIES

March 18, 1927
(Dictated March 17)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
Swanton, Vermont

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am sorry I cannot tell you whether Col. Sheppard is yet living, but I do not think he is. I think some years ago at your request I made inquiries and we found that he had passed away. I may, however, be wrong in this memory. I am afraid there will be little chance of getting his article and Dr. McCartee's printed in China now.

Very sincerely yours,

RES/SCB

Swanton VT. March 10. 1927

Thank you for letter recd.

Not secure publication in

Col Shepards article on

now on file at the R. & R. Room. Surely such

an article this worried business, would

not be inopportune in China at this

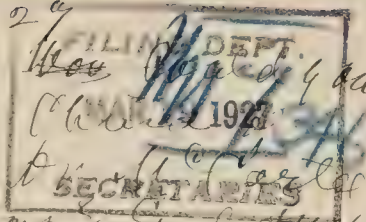
time, Is Col Sheppard yet living?

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MAR 12 1927

Mrs. Speer

H. E. Cary Wm. Nankin

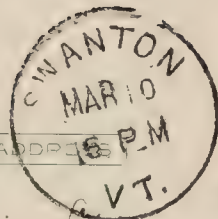


RECEIVED

MAR 1 1927

Mr. Speer

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



1927

Mr. Robert F. Speer

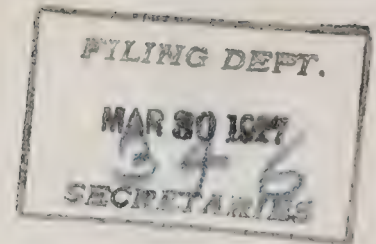
Englewood
N.J.

156 Fifth Avenue

N.Y.C.



1927



March 7, 1927

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vt.

Dear Mr. Rankin,

Your letter of February 28th was received on March 5th, just as Mr. Speer was leaving for a two weeks' absence in Chicago, where he is attending some special conferences. He wished me to write and acknowledge its receipt with thanks and to send you the address of the Rev. Ernest P. Janvier, which is c/o Mrs. E. Ewald, 126 S. 39th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

It so happens that Mr. Speer had dictated a letter to you on February 28th, but owing to bulk of accumulated correspondence it was not typed until today, and I enclose it herewith.

Sincerely yours,

C.

FILING DEPT.

MAR 8 1927

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SECRETARIES

March 7, 1927

(Dictated February 28)

Dr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for the newspaper clippings which you have sent from time to time. Our five months out of the country meant dropping behind in a great many contacts and it is very good to have the bits of information which your clippings have supplied.

We had a very interesting trip as you can well understand and have written out a very full report for the Board a copy of which I will send you as soon as we get them from the printer.

I was back in Ningpo just for one day but it was good to have even that much renewal with the great memories of that old station.

I saw Dr. Dickerson on Saturday at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon and learned from him that Mrs. Dickerson was there though I did not get a glimpse of her.

With kind regard,

Very faithfully yours,

RES/SCB

R. E. Speer

Death of Edward G.
Morse, Curator
of Peabody Mu-
seum, Salem
Oct 20, 1925.

I called on him in
July 1923. (H. W. R.)
Born Portland ME.
1838

(over)

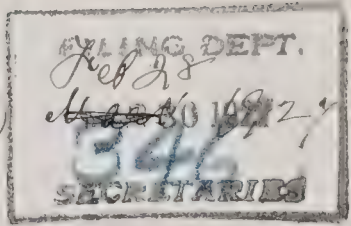
Prof Morse succeeded
Dr McCarter in the
Chair of Natural History
in the University of Tokio.
There was a few months'
interval in which the Chair
was occupied by Dr
Weeder. But Dr Morse
became its regular in-
cumbent for a few years
doing his best to under-
mine the strong conviction
Dr McCarter had in-
spired of the living
God in Nature.

Henry W. Richardson

RECEIVED

Newton VT

MAR - 1912



My dear Dr. Green

You see where I am spending a fourth winter, hoping by next June, if not too much disabled to be any where and of a hospital; to be again in Princeton. I was there for a week from ^{last} July to Nov 10, greatly enjoying the facilities for study & the new old associations of that place; but my conditions of health are not permitting & the cost of living in Princeton is very great. Some one told me that you had resigned from the Northfield Bd - for which I am very sorry; but suppose you prefer to avoid standing in your son's way. Yet, of course, he will always have the benefit of your advice. I am sure he was the right man to put in his present post, tho I have not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance.

then he has been long enough in Northford
to stand on his own feet, & no longer as
an understudy to B. H. I have no doubt
he will show wisdom, efficiency & a
right spirit - such as his predecessor
never had. But entering on his new
duties as he seems to do, with this
qualified confidence & admiration toward
Will already, he is likely to become,
at first, well stuffed with the preju-
dices & misrepresentation of local
conditions in recent years, that
Will can hardly fail to express.
If Will was able to handle with the wis-
dom of Quaker in respect of the last
Principal I do him an innumerable
wrong, besides giving many other false
impressions, what may he not do with
his new colleague?

I am myself become an a thorn in
Will's side. Mr. Buckley's behavior in my
letter, without so much as reading it
once there, as he told me, yet the harm
done to Will by this hasty act was
far worse than any done to me; tho
all my present relations with
Northford have been grievously & needles-
sly marred. With the best interests
of that work my life has been identi-
fied to the extreme limit of my
strength & means, all of 45 years,

I hitherto nothing has in the least distressed
me or my exceptional favor formed in those his
clouds. Give me but health, & I would soon
again find ways of helping the Schools,
the town & will do so, himself beyond
anything he has ever supposed possible
to me. My deep condemnation of his
methods has not lessened in the least my
cordial regard for his welfare; the
in reply to his accusation of grievous
offenses in me - malice, falsehood,
slandor, ignorance, arrogance,
& efforts to subvert authority & defame
the work, I have told him & stated
that I am ready to meet the severest
investigation of my words & conduct
in school affairs, & the Trustees & old
students can devise. From such an
investigation I have nothing to fear &
will do so much to fear that he will
never dare to order it.
I have said nothing to any ^{body} not more
than covered by my ^{five} letters to
four Trustees, & my statements there
regarding the two persons mainly con-
cerned, have been confirmed since
that was written by so much & va-
ried first hand evidence of unim-
peachable weight, that I must stand
by every word until it is disproved.
Therefore all of 25 yrs I held my tongue,
knowing all that time the total

profitless of W.R. to handle educational problems or to bear rule over his peers; & the purpose of all that I have done has been to secure some belated official justice for a shamefully wronged man - than whom the two schools have never had a more able, faithful & efficient helper - & further to prevent the recurrence of such a wrong by such a change in the method of administering the schools, as to minimize all occasions of friction, & foster adequate coöperation between the official guards of the work & those by whom it is directly conducted.

All this you know, & as your son ~~is~~ will be made acquainted with the W.R.'s view of the whole situation. I hope he may not be left to understand that view alone.

If hereafter the school heads are themselves made colleagues of the Trustees, & not merely the hired help of one person on the Bd, their vote will equal that of any other Trustees, & their direct access to the Bd with their own problems ought to be complete.

Had this method been employed the year after ~~the~~ the Founder's death, Miss Hall & dear Dickenson would both have profited from normal relations with the Bd, & both have proved amenable to all reasonable discuss

From the time we assumed charge, we have had to do as never at any school with the same little confidence in his judgment. I knew we were

Constitution of the Board
Henry White & Ravlin

sion of School needs & conditions, & we both alike have been spared grievous humiliations & obstructions. Neither one ever had a free hand to do their own best. & the marvel is that both accomplished so much as they did in the face of continual friction & misunderstanding, with puerblind & mischievous meddling. Miss Tall, Mr Dickerson, & also Mr Cutler, we all there have done better work, & much more improved conditions than they did, had they been at liberty free to use their own judgment, subject only to the feeling of the whole Bd. after the embarrassed statement to the Bd of their own problems & views.

~~But~~ Mr Crossett has died, & you have resigned (?) & who is left but Mr Fry to follow up this proposed change in administration? I hope there are others to enforce it, tho I do not know them.

At the time of writing my first letter to your men of the Bd, I did not know that official action had already gone too far to recall; but I did know all that I wrote of the two men - & sufficient grounds for urging the change of Government. What I knew then I know better still today.

~~But~~ I supposed the four Trustees addressed ^{could} by acting as an informal Committee ~~could~~ secure the needed vote on the general merits of the case, without showing the letter to more persons than ~~was~~ he required for this end, or dwelling on the personal details; ~~But~~ my sole purpose in relating the painful details to a few Trustees & a few old students was to produce conviction that a change in method of government was indispensable to the justice & the welfare of all concerned.

The old students are the proper constituency of the Schools, & have a right to know what concerns their welfare - as much so as the Alumni of a College. I have spoken in all to very few, & wholly responsible persons, & there was no one else in Northford or elsewhere to render this most painful service. Altho I said little of W.P.P. that is not common knowledge there by many in town - before I uttered a word by many at the Sem for years back before the recent change, yet no one on the payroll of the School can afford to make open complaint. No one could openly defend my course without incurring dismissal; & I wd be sorry to have any friend of the School

lose the service of any friend of mine on
this ground. All those members of the
Dickerson faculty who were closest
to the facts despised the methods em-
ployed to discredit Dr Dickerson, & con-
curred with my estimate of the abnor-
mal relation to W.R. that Mr. Dr. Ludard.
The Smith College questionnaire the old
teachers regarded as inept, & so badly
put together for securing the information
wanted, that they almost treated it as
a jest. Like the Smith College woman
learned this - as I suppose she did - she
requested that every copy found might be
destroyed. Yet that woman's report, after
stating that Mr Dickerson's ideals were
the best known to experts, tho he seemed
impractical & unable to apply them,
also stated that she had never visi-
ted a school in which the average mo-
rals of the students seemed so high.
In the 14 yrs of his administration
40 different Colleges sent in their most
elicit testimonials to the splendid
quality of North's students in both
scholarship & character. While his per-
sonal hold upon the respect, admiration
& love of the students grew stronger every
year. Again & again I was told by
students & teachers that the girls all
loved him. Little misunderstandings
infrequently occurred between him & a
student or a teacher that a little more
contact wd have dissolved. It was
so with Miss Hall, & with so with many

Principal - In Chapel no one was so eagerly listened to as Mr. Dickerson. In his every day homely talks, for which he made regular & vigorous preparation, he published & unpublished tributes invariably dwell upon the effective value of these brief addresses. No one else, not all the Moody's together, had more than a small fraction of his strong & wholesome religious influence on the girls. To them no one else so effectively perpetuated by precept & example the memory & aims of the Founder. He was also good in personal interviews, & had uncommon tact in dealing with difficult cases of discipline. In his weekly conferences with the seniors & school student officers, he drew their enthusiastic attention. Slight disaffection toward him was shown by a few teachers in a few instances, either because he was blamed for action in which he had been overruled & was not responsible, or because he changed a teachers' programme to secure better results all around. He left the School at the top of its public reputation, with a larger hold than ever before on the interest of old students, & yet, in effect, he was driven off, ostensibly on the ground of inefficiency & some minor shortcomings that were in no way measurably outweighed by his values. The Moody & the Trustees were placed under obligations they can never repay. No present nor future prosperity of the School can ever make good the wrong done to the School, & to as able, faithful & fruitful workers as ever were employed in youth in any capacity. It must not so long come to understand these facts.

Rob.

I understand that my nephew Ernest Janvier is in this country, but do not know his address, nor when he returns.

I wish you might see clear publication in the Chinese Recorder or otherwise in Shanghai, of the Estimate written by Col. Shep-
herd of Dr de Carter
as Missionary States-
man. It was pub'd by Dr Pierson in the M. P. Review in a greatly abbreviated form, spoiling its whole effect. It ought to be published as it stands written,

It ought to be suitable
at this very time for use
in China.

I wanted it used while
the author was yet living,
I suppose it is now too
late for that. I am too
unwell to make much
effort, so long since it
would have been used.

It was first accepted by
the Record of the War, & so
abominably mutilated
by W.R. that I secured
it to recall when I saw
the proof. Before it was

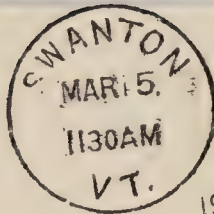
Seven Signs of Progress

- 1) Fast spread of Gospel to all lands
- (2) Fast spread of apostasy in all churches
- 3) Fast advance of science in what Lord Bacon calls this autumn of the world
- 4) Outbreak of spiritism in all accident
- 5) Advance of anarchy in all political & social order
- 6) Rehabilitation of Palestine
Is 11:11. & Hebrews 11:10
Lev 3:9
- 7) Rehabilitation of Rome.

Swanton Nt. March 15 - 1927
The Outlook for 16th inst has an article
that will interest you greatly in Paul Haudel,
new Ambassador of France to Washington.
He was long in China & Japan, has a valuable
book called La Connaissance de l'Est, &
is said to possess the "rarest achievement"
"an insight into the Chinese soul" the lack of
which accounts for the enormous mistakes made
by Europeans in dealing with a delicate situation.
If this achievement was unexcelled in Dr.
McCarver, if you will read it & refer it to
me, I will send you my phototype reproduction
of it. Sadi Alteram Parlem. Cordially, W

H. W. Rankin

1261
MAR 17 1927



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Robert E. Speed
~~Englewood~~
~~vt~~

154 1/2 Franklin St.
M. B. C.

FILING DEPT.

MAR 30 1927

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SECRETARIES

March 29, 1927
(Dictated March 22)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
Swanton, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I thank you very much for your letter of February 28th with its enclosures and your postal card of March 15th.

I had not heard of Claudel's book and I trust that it may be translated into English. Certainly we need to know the truth about China and it is not easy either to discover it or to tell it.

I think you need not trouble to send on your copy of *Andi Alteram Partem* at present. I have to be ~~away~~ a great deal now and would not want to run the risk of losing it.

With regard to Northfield, perhaps I ought to report that I have not resigned from the Board of Trustees, but have resigned as Vice President. With my son as President it seemed to me much better that my name should drop off the letterheads of the School and that I should simply take my place as a member of the Board. As long as I can be of service to the Schools in any way of course I shall be glad to do all I can both for Mr. Hodge's sake and for Will's sake, and for the sake of the Schools themselves.

Thank you very much for the copy of the New York Sun's review of Mr. Norton's book. I have not seen the book but I know Mr. Norton, and I should judge from the review that the book is a careful account of conditions and that it sets forth some of the facts which need to be known and which are more or less obscured by some.

I trust that the winter is ending in Vermont and that you may have a comfortable and beautiful spring.

Very cordially yours,

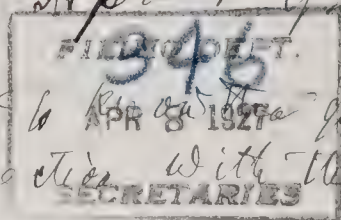
RES/SCB

W. W. Rankin

I was for it

April 1, 1927

My dear Dr. Speer



I am greatly pleased to hear that you have not resigned your connection with the North Bd. I hope you may never do so while your health remains good. Had your duties in other fields permitted your giving to North Bd. conditions all the attention they have needed in past years the recent upheaval would not have occurred. No one else on the Bd. has your range of knowledge & experience in educational problems. Your knowledge both of the ground & acquaintance with local affairs will be much closer than in the past.

I judge that Mr. Duley has an easier time than his predecessor found possible, & that the work moves on smoothly. Under the circumstances he was the best choice to make for an ad interim administration. In view of the extreme difficulty of finding anybody wholly fitted for a place of so great influence - a difficulty that should have been clearly known in advance - Duley may yet be made full Principal; but unless he develops more weight of character than he has ever displayed hitherto, his personal influence on

The character of Faculty & Students will
not measure up to that of the man
he replaces. Nevertheless, even
in the case of Daley, I would say he
shd be given complete access to the whole
Bd, & the most unembarrassed opportunity
to state his own problems, wishes
& needs, his own reasons for or against
any debateable proposition, even now
& before he is made full Principal,
He shd not be subject to the autocratic
ruling of any one person on the Bd.
— even tho that person were your
self or your son; because two heads
to a great school are ~~one~~ too many.
No man or woman fully competent to
act as the immediate head-master or
mistress of a great educational work
like either one of the North School
shd be treated as the private employee
of any one member of the official Bd.
Such a Principal ~~shd~~ is the peer &
shd be regarded as ~~in~~ the colleague
of ^{all} other official guardians; & his
vote in all debate shd be the equal
of any other. Otherwise, unless the
Principal is completely subservient
to his overlord there will be friction.
You doubtless weary of my much
repetition — yet I trust it may not
prove vain repetition.

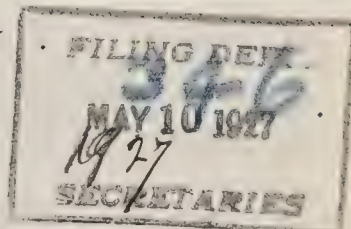
I have had the best interests of the North
at heart much at heart for a much longer
period of time than any one now
among its Trustees except Mr. Wood; &
however insignificant my contribu-
tion to its welfare may have been, it has
been the utmost possible to my limited
strength & means. Nothing but these limits
hinder me today from doing more for
vice than ever in the past; & this is
my sole excuse for all my recent words
& action in the school affairs. If my
cause is taken amiss, let it be
officially investigated in the strictest
manner by any impartial com-
mittee of old students & Trustees act-
ing together. From such an in-
vestigation I have nothing to fear of the
consequences to myself, but only of the
consequences to another.

Until my condemnation is officially
pronounced after such a sifting,
neither Mr. Wood, nor any body
else, has the right to accuse me,
as I am accused, of malice & false
hood, & slander, abrogance, ignorance
stirring up public defamation of
the school, & inciting insubordi-
nation to rightful authority on the ground.

With those charges have been made against
me by Bill Moody in writing, under
his own signature, my disapproval
of his conduct does not lessen in the
least my deep solicitude for his wel-
fare; & were it in my power to pro-
mote that welfare, I would spare no effort
to do it. I am the same faithful friend
to him & his I have always been, & shall
always be; tho he has always held
himself aloof from me, & now con-
sidered me his enemy. His father &
mother to the end of life considered
me an intimate friend; of which
in their letters I have all the documentary
evidence anyone could wish.

I hope that for a year or two longer no
one may be made full Principal. By
that time the claims on the Seminary of
its last Principal may be better under-
stood. He never had a free hand to
do his own best, & only needed normal
relations with the Bd of Trustees, to prove
his exceptional fitness for his office.
To say nothing of his wife, & the contrast
now. I doubt if any persuasion would avail
to secure his resumption of that office, but
he might, at least, be honored as a Trustee.
He has been officially & needlessly belittled,
while the Principal of Mt. St. has been officially
honored, & you know my estimate of the two men.
Cordell W. H. W. Rankin

Harry Rankin
Swanton St.
April 30



My dear Dr. Speer

5

If you are very kind to send me
~~the~~ the Report of your recent tour
in Japan & China. It is such
testimony as should be well con-
sidered at the State Dept in Wash-
ington. It by all who care for the inter-
ests of the Gospel.

The new factor in the Far East
situation is the large amount of infidel-
ity now carried back by native
students from our schools & col-
leges, which joined to the naturalistic
philosophy that has always existed
in Japan, China & India, in-
tensifies the anti-Christian attitude there
as it does here.

So-called modernism in religion is only
the new term for an old thing, & means
the determination to interpret Xty in
conformity with the so-called mod-
ern view of the world. There was al-
ways a naturalistic world-view,
which now in recent years has
gained immense headway there

the current ~~book~~ "Dogma of Evolution"
Have you seen that Bk of Princeton Lectures
in which Louis Silliman - University Dean
of the Graduate College of the Univ. of Cin-
cinnati - puts his head - in the Editor's
mouth? The Bible has its own doctrine
of organic evolution immeasurably more
sublime than anything proposed in mod-
ern science; but few are they who
will take the trouble, or enjoy the privi-
lege of finding out what it is.

But the great modern Dogma, seeking to re-
place the old theological Dogma, is, at
the hour of its loudest boasting, being
fast undermined by its own champions:

(1) ~~There~~ Many discoveries that utterly ad-
versely affect the possibility of agreement with the Dogma,
save thro' the most far fetched con-
jectures.

(2) By many concessions fatal to their
own cause.

(3) ~~By~~ ^{Thro' the} mutual contradictions among
geologists & biologists equally fatal
to their theory.

The champions of this theory commonly resent
~~any~~ criticism made ~~by~~ ^{by any} one not a
professional expert in one of these two
sciences - biology & geology. I think they
can furnish a theory to govern all the
other sciences in which they are not
at all expert themselves. But the whole
argument has been before the world

met faced with these other facts goes for no-
thing. In 1869 when I attended Phillips
Address I read my first bk on evolution
— the Vestiges of Creation, by Robert Chambers,
splendidly refuted in 1844 by Albert Dodd
of Princeton & in 1845 by Taylor Lewis of
Newark. Since then, I have been reading
& collecting bks, pro & con that subject
every year. I have not the smallest
doubt that this great theory will before
long share the fate of ^{the} Ptolemaic astronomy
which was founded on Aristotle not on
Scripture.

Yet this theory, & its cor-
ollary, a naturalistic universe, con-
stitute the major premise of modern-
ism in theology — which, when logically
produced, leaves us with no Christ
at all, & a faded out theism at best.

Now this faded out theism is ^{still} possessed,
but never worked, by nearly every
pagan race in the world, civilized
or savage — in Asia, Africa, & the
Islands, & aboriginal America.

To this dark issue are we being
crushed by the men of science & their
theological puppets, who refuse the
Word of Christ, & repudiate his
convictions regarding the past & future
of earth & man.

The X World for April 14. p. 470. has
a remarkable testimony from Bertrand
Russell as to what is going on the minds
of the Chinese. He is quoted as saying that
"the only ones who show any real understanding
of the Chinese are the missionaries, & what they say
is worth listening to." This from Russell!
Cordially W. H. W. Kaubin

for further silence. Had I been in good health, able to come & go, & meet those persons I wished to see, my protest wd have come years before it did. & I wd have brought my questions & objections directly to Will Moody, & would have personally brought them before several Trustees; & wd then have hoped to make the protest & my testimony far more effective than it was. I hold myself responsible for all that I have done, & for every word I have spoken in School matters. With the welfare of these institutions I have identified my own life to the full limit of my means & strength; & however insignificant my contribution may appear to Will Moody or even to Albert, who knows me much better, it was my all, & was not at all insignificant to D. L. Moody or his wife, or the early Trustees, or to many hundred former students & their teachers. For this reason it was my right to protest any injury I saw done to the work; & since there was no one else to do it, it was also my duty. Since I have told no thing but the truth, & told it in love, not malice, I have nothing to retract & no thing to repeat. The case against Will Moody's ~~judgment~~ wisdom & conduct is far stronger than I made it; & it was quite as much to spare him, as to guard my own words that instead

of going to him I addressed the Trustees,
Had the four men, as an informal com-
mitted voted alone on my communica-
tion, they could have brought about in
open session whatever change was best
in the method of administration ~~with~~
on the general merits of the situation,
with no public or large reference to any
thing in my letter, & no humiliation
of W.R. traceable to that source. The
general principles involved are obvious
enough, & alone sufficient to do away
with the abnormal relation to the Bd of
Trustees in which, since the death of the
Founder, the School Principals have been
placed. It is not right that any one
Trustee, ~~save~~ ^{after} the Founder, should be
made Lord Paramount to those School
Masters, whose personal vote on
School matters should equal that
of any other person on the Managing
Board. I should have direct ~~super-~~
intendence in all discussion.

If then the School Master himself, or
herself, is objected to on any ground
of unfitness or mistaken method,
specific objections should be openly
presented, & the man should be ex-
pected to answer for himself, with every
opportunity for defense in open confer-
ence.

The methods used to discredit

The ascertainable grounds of objection to him were not the relative grounds.

Mr Dickenson were contemptible, & the results found will not endure lifting. Had the faults found in him been specified to him for his direct answer, he would have given an answer that would have sent some of the findings into limbo, & made the remainder seem so trivial when weighed against the solid values of his splendid work for both ^{the} schools, that no charges would have been pressed beyond a friendly commendation to try another method at some few points.

The question should have been not, primarily, whether he had ^{not} some faults, we all have those; but whether his values did not far outweigh his faults. Again, whether he had ever had a free hand to do his own best — which he never had.

Again, whether actual defects in his administration would not have disappeared, or greatly diminished had he been treated as a colleague by the Trustees, with the freedom of friendly discussion. During all of his years in Northampton I knew him well, & knew the kind of influence Mr Dickenson exerted; as I have also known Will Moody well, & the kind of influence he exerts — which in both school & town has for many years been the reverse of his father's. I know what I am saying, & hold myself responsible to God & man.

very sincerely & cordially yours - Henry W. Rankin.
P.S. This calls for no answer, but only for consideration.

A present senior girl at the Seminary recently told a teacher that it seemed as if some indefinable thing had left the Seminary with the going away of Mr Dickerson, a certain dignity about the whole place. Next year none of the girls will be there whom Mr Dickerson influenced, & it wd not surprise me to learn that already some falling off could be discerned in the average morale of that school. I the self so strait observed during all of Mr Dickerson's later years, as he grew into his position. The girl just quoted was in an underclass ~~then~~ in 1925, & the two upper classes, & all student officers, were those who came most directly into contact with their Principal.

Why did the Smith College investigator say she had never visited a school in which the average morale of the students seemed so high - & then also say that while Mr Dickerson seemed to have the best educational ideals recognized anywhere, yet he seemed impractical, unable to make them effective?

The chief aim of education in Northfield is to make it Christian; & no person at the Sem, after Miss Hall, had any approach to the range of Christian influence exerted by Mr Dickerson. This is abundantly attested, & all the deodys put together had not a fraction of his influence. While his academic influence was such that during his incumbency of office 40 different colleges sent in their unsolicited tributes to the high quality of scholarship & character shown by the Northfield girls. It is this quality of the product that makes possible raising so much money. The financial agent advertises the goods he does not produce.

Wm Rankin

Princeton N.J. 46 Spring St

June 7.

1927

MAILING DEPT.

JUN 19 1927

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My dear Dr Speer;

I am again in Princeton, ~~hoping to stay here~~
at least thro the Summer. Unless obliged
to enter a hospital. No surgical condi-
tions are always hanging over me. I know
not how soon that may be. I love this
place, & enjoy here every facility for the
studies I wish before too late may bear
some fruit - every facility but health, which
seems far off. Therefore I am faint, yet
persisting.

I imagine your duties
at the General Assembly have prevented
your presence in Northfield at this time,
tho you are likely to go there before long.
I have seen but the briefest reports of what
was done at the Assembly, but am glad
you presided. I hope that none of those
men who joined you in repeating the
Apostles' Creed, did so with any mental
reservation - tho I fear some did.

In Stanley Hall - trained under dear
Hopkins & Henry B Smith, before his attend-
ance on Wundt's laboratory in Leipzig,
said he could recite the Apostles' Creed
as heartily as any man; but to every clause
he attached an essoteric meaning that
voided all the historic sense. & wd
mean nothing to the common man.

Subscribing to a fixed formula with
mental reservation proved the wreck
of Andover Seminary, & sooner or later
will wreck any sem, & any church,

The Westminster Confession is not perfect at all points,
but no layman is called on to accept it.
For most laymen it is very good, & they are
free to supplement or subtract at pleasure.
But it constitutes the platform of the clergy who
subscribe to it; & if they don't like it they shd
alter by constitutional methods, or get out
there are other churches demanding no
more than ^{Episcopal} ~~they~~ can believe. But common
honesty should surely bar any man from
solemn subscription to the Westminster Confession
as it stands written unless he freely holds
to it all.

It is not publicly known
that after the trial of David Swing for
preaching at variance with this Confession,
when his prosecutor was denounced as
a heresy hunter by many, Swing said
to Dr Patton that Patton's ground was en-
tirely correct, that Patton had done only
what he should have done, & that Swing
himself shoud not have functioned as
a Presbyterian clergyman while preaching
views contrary to that Confession; that in
fact the trial released him from bonds
he could not honestly endure, & the open
platform he subsequently enjoyed was
better for himself & all concerned.

There was never any personal controversy
or ill will between the men. Dr Patton
himself has learned much since his Chica-
go days, yet can still keep closely within
Presbyterian limits for himself, appreciate
the good in all opponents, abjures the admi-
nistraticism, & still remains what I heard
him called by an Episcopal rector in

The doctrine most popular in science is the gage of science, because involving the specification of nature.

It is 1862 after Patton's last visit there, the strongest defender of the faith now living. I hope the present dispute at the Sem. in this place may soon end with an honorable & adequate adjustment. No theological school in the world has hitherto been stronger, more united or more fruitful of good than this of Princeton, despite a somewhat overheating attitude to dissent from its dogmas in past years - an attitude long abandoned. But it cannot hope to retain this strength & value for the future, if theological modernism enters its Bol of Management & its Faculty. Modernism in theology is only a futile attempt to conform Scripture to the modern view of the world. The major premise of that view - in so far as consistently maintained - is the assumption of a naturalistic Universe - a Universe from which divine initiative is everywhere excluded. This assumption is a universal negative, which not only never can be proved, but is opposed to contrary evidence of vast extent that has not been refuted. But by the modernist is either travestied or ignored. Miracle, such as Scripture records, of which the irreducible minimum is some origination act of God, is not only inseparable from the Hebrew & Xⁿ revelation, but is a constituent factor of the whole world order. Eliminate all the miracles of X^t, & no X^t remains. Eliminate all initial causality from the natural order, & that order as we now see it, would be unrecognizable. Modernism in theology & science is fast digging its own grave. Its formal admission to

a place ~~in the~~ among the teachers of Princeton
Semy, Northd Schools or Foreign Missions,
can only undermine the Evangelical values
in each case,

I am sorry to trouble you again with Northd
affairs, but in view of the fact that, in retaliation
for my strictures on his conduct of the Schools,
Will Moody has accused me of malice &
falseness & slander, ignorance, arrogance,
& effort to defame the Schools & undermine
their proper authority, it is my right & duty
to answer for myself; but the following is
all I wish to say here. If these charges
are repeated among the Trustees or old Students,
or old friends of mine - to your knowledge, or
that of any friend, I hope it may be under-
stood that before my condemnation is accept-
ed on the testimony of this one man or his
family I ought to have a fair hearing. I wish
it known that I am ready at any time to face
the severest investigation of my conduct
the old Students or Trustees can devise; that
from such an investigation I have nothing
to fear for myself, but it would be fatal
to the real offender. The evidence on which my
action was based, & by which it was warranted,
is stronger & larger than he ~~would~~ himself
would dare to face, unless under conviction of
conscience he were ready to acknowledge ~~his~~ ^{his} guilt.
The evidence at my disposal ~~had~~ the strongest
possible corroboration from several unimpeach-
able sources after Comaracment was over
in June 1925. What I have done has been done
solely in the interest of common justice & the
welfare of the Schools; of which Schools the old
Students are the proper constituency, with a right
to know their conditions, & of which interests the
Trustees are the official guardians. Knowing all of
25 yrs after the founder's death the propriety of, Will Moody
to exercise the authority vested in him over the internal policy
& head masters of these Schools & the injustice of treating
these principals as the hired servants of one man, I never-
theless held my tongue until the wrong had grown too great

W. Rankin

Princeton N.J. 46 September 17 1927

FILED DEPT.

RECEIVED Sept 10. 1927 SECRETARIES

SEP 11 1927
My dear Dr Spear:

Mr. Speer

Mr Pitt has already added considerable material to Will's collection bearing on the biography of his father, & in case Will gets well started on the task I have no doubt Mr Pitt will do his best to help him. But lest the health of W.R. should not permit this undertaking, I do not think it wd harm the situation if you should tell Mr Revell that in Mr Pitt a good alternative is available. & should be provided for. Meanwhile very much time has already been lost, & must further be lost, in the systematic research indispensable to the task. This research should cover this country & Great Britain with close inquiry in many sources. Too many of the best sources in personal memories are already out of reach, & are rapidly diminishing.

But even if W.R. should retain health for this work, he is not fitted to do

What is needed - neither in equipment
of study nor in personal character.
I know how much you have always
liked & trusted him, You have seen
much of his best side, & of that he
has much to show, His personal bear-
ing toward those on whom he leans for
his own position & support, or for
large material aid to the schools, is
very different from his bearing towards
those whom he regards as subordinates,
or whose influence he considers negli-
gible to his own plans & ends.

But I have also seen a great deal of
him at close range, & know well
how immensely his unguarded conduct
& character in his own home field
of ~~labor~~ life & labor have marked his
personal influence there for good.
Until two yrs ago I never had the
least personal friction with him,
& never spoke a word to undermine
the confidence & authority vested in
him. On the contrary, I had occa-
sion again & again to defend him
from the invectives of others. find
excuses for his manners, & to express
my emphasis on his merits & values,

But he carried his high hand once too far. Never yet has he shown the least sign of repenting his flagrant injustice to many, nor the least recognition that he has been unjust, even where his obligations were very large. The more confidence & authority he recd the more he abused it: for, as his own sister told me a dozen years ago, he has been spoiled by too much prosperity.

He has not the conscience, moral insight, character, to handle, as it needs, his father's career; nor has he ever made the studies requisite to show that career in its historical perspective, & its relation to contemporary religious life & thought.

Perhaps nothing can be done about it while he lives, but the longer the delay the more impossible is an adequate biography. I have no doubt that he could produce a work of interest & value, but never the standard memoir that we lack. You probably see this as plainly as I do. To such a work his might well stand in the same relation as the book on Ralph Waldo Emerson by his son Edward to the standard work by Cabot - that Geo Bowen had finished reading, & was on the point of re-

viewing, when his own death occurred at about
the same age, & of the same illness, as that
of Emerson. Geo Bowen, in his youth, was
familiar with Emerson's early work. I
would have appraised the final record
with his own rare background of expe-
rience & learning. I heard Emerson
lecture several times, when attending
Phillips Andover & later. I have made
life long study of the man. He was never
a pantheist, as commonly charged by the
McCo's Orthodox, who knew too little philosophy
to read him rightly. He used some am-
biguous expressions, which, isolated from
his total context, would be misleading.
But so did Jonathan Edwards, & many
another. Even McCosh was accused in
the old time Princeton Review of a panthe-
istic drift only a short time before he as-
cended to be President here. But Emerson
was the best exponent the last century produced
any where - & better than Kant - of a severely
naturalistic theism. His insight into the teleo-
logical & moral order of the world ~~would~~ ^{should}
shame that of many Orthodox clergy, while
the theism & ethics without miracle that heat-
tested makes all the literatures of modernism
cheap compared with his. If I could not re-
cite Coe a more, & with full conviction of their
historic sense as true the Apostles' & the Nicene
Creeds. I wd be an Emersonian. That is the best
alternative left if the Xty of all Scripture must
go. Modern theology is not based on the consensus
of Scripture testimony, but on modern cosmology. If
that cosmology is specious, I will get to the
scrap heap. I am cordial, H. W. Rankin

FILING DEPT.

SEP 14 1927

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SECRETARIES

September 9, 1927
(Dictated September 7)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, New Jersey

re Biography of D.L. Moody

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letters of August 24th and 25th were duly received and I had no opportunity to reply until today, or to hand on the letters to John McDowell.

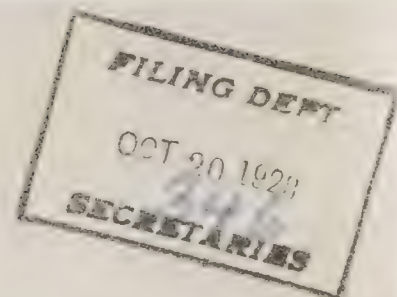
When I was at Northfield speaking at one of the conferences this summer I was in Will Moody's study and saw the quantities of material which he had gathered and is gathering there and clarifying and working on in connection with the biography of his father. I understand that he has this fully on his mind and heart now and knowing this I could not possibly go to Mr. Revell and suggest that he initiate an independent project and place it in the hands of Mr. Fitt or any one else. Mr. Revell himself and Will are the two people more interested and concerned than any others and with my knowledge of Will's plans, if I understand them correctly, and my affection and regard for him, I could not act in the way you suggest.

Will and I have often talked about the biography and I told him of what I had hoped it might yet be and I hope that either he or some one else will be able to produce what we ought to have. Years ago Will spoke to me about undertaking it but I told him I did not feel at all competent for it - that an adequate biography called, it seemed to me, for careful study of the religious life and theological opinion of the nineteenth century, which I should never have time to undertake; and it called also for other qualities which I did not feel that I possessed.

I do not know whether Will's health will enable him to take up the work vigorously and steadfastly, but time will show. Meanwhile I should think that if Mr. Fitt has materials available it would be well to assemble them with all that Will has so that everything might be together, either for Will's work or for the work of any one else to whom the gigantic task might come.

Very cordially yours,

RWS/B



October 19, 1928
(Dictated Oct. 18)

Rev. Thomas Coyle
Westhampton Beach,
Long Island

My dear Mr. Coyle,

I am very much obliged for the second copy of your printed appeal in behalf of Mr. Rankin. I regret this delay in responding to the earlier call. I enclose a small check and only regret that I have not been able to send a larger contribution. If you do not succeed in getting the full amount needed I shall be glad if you will let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

RES/E

Speers

D. L. on Trinity & of
Fenu.

Emerson & Hawthorne
on Christ.

Emerson's Trinity
& La. Theism

Allott's Confessions

Hegel & Wm L. Harris

North's Echoes

Ordman's D. L.

Dogmas,

X the Imperator.

Masochism.

F. L. Patton - & W. L. Harris

Willet Windale

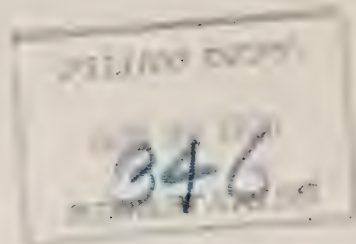
Sermon to
Jenn, Eliza & Mary
Geo H. Gordon

Greatest Window in America by
made by William Willet of Phila-
delphia. B. 1868, D. 1921. Buried in
Princeton under the inscription:
Neither canst I my life dear unto myself
to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God.
Acts 20:24. The Dr. of Arts,
drawing all his inspiration from life-
long study of the Bible, this technique
from the greatest masters of 18th century
glass, whose lost art he first
in modern times reproduced & im-
proved, creating sermons in glass
that never weary, from the scenes,
events, predictions & parables
of Christ & all Scripture.
Spined descendant of the first Eng-
lish Mayor of N. York. Phil of La-
Salle & Wm Chase. Spent years in
Europe. Became a portrait painter of
singular merit, & preeminent origina-
lity as worker in glass. Began pro-
fession in Pittsburgh. Moved to Phila-
delphia. Elder in Second Presbyterian
Ch. Life shortened by grief over modern
defection from old faith of many in
his own well guarded communion.
All the windows in new Chapel of West
Point made by him, & his wife, receiv-
ing order in competition with 18 strong-
est firms of Europe & America. A
very great artist & pronounced
Christian



Proctor Memorial Hall.
Princeton University.

Henry Rankin



1928

Henry R. Rankin
Princeton N.J.
46 Spring St.
June 26, 1928



Can you send me a dozen copies of your address at the Assembly - 2
& Cant pay for them

My dear Dr. Speer:

Every word of your address at the Assembly has my complete accord & sympathy. Until I found in Christ my one foundation, & adequate criterion of all truth covered by his teaching, his claims, his powers & his supernatural function in all time & space, I had no rest for my wandering inquiries of my soul. I was, of course, brought to the Westminster Confession, committing to memory (not to heart) the whole Shorter Catechism when I was nine yrs old, & much that went with it. I had theology ^{taught} in the home. I heard all parts of Scripture, be those who not only were convinced of its entire truth but who exemplified its teaching far better than most in lives of self-sacrificing love. But I always kicked against the pricks, & never until 25 yrs old deliberately set out to read the Bible, & whole Bible for myself, with voluntary & close attention to find out what was in it & the light I sorely needed for myself. I ~~for~~ ^{for} God had not knocked all my plans in the head, & brought me to the end of my own resources at that time, I might not to this day have taken that course.

Even then my creed was an irreducibly

minimum - or nearly that. I was not at all
sure then what claims Christ actually made
for himself, or are made for him in the N.T.
For all of ten years I was, in effect, a Unitarian,
I was that when I first went to Dublin
in 1881. I was very sure that some ex-
cent orthodox interpretations of Scripture were
misinterpretations, but tho' already ~~ac-~~
acquainted with leading objections to the authen-
ticity of Scripture, & the historical validity of its
narrative, I never seriously doubted that.
I had too often heard it read with adequate
expression by consecrated lips ~~not~~ to
avoid a deep impression of its self-authenti-
cating quality, & unity of message, that all
subsequent study has confirmed. But precisely
what its several doctrines were, & what were
the claims Christ made for himself, & were
made for him in the Gospels, Acts & Epistles,
I could not feel sure till these were all brat-
ting ^{into} a single conspectus, thro' which the glory
of his godhead shined. Even then I was still
confounded by the doctrinal dogma of the Trinity;
until at last even the Nicene formula ex-
pressed for me not only the united indica-
tions of Scripture, but a rational grounding
in the necessary implications of Theism.
To this day, I have not been able to ac-
cept the Chalcedonian conception of two
natures, but think the Bible means some-
thing better - far better - than this; & also better
than Calvin & Augustine thought of decrees;
& a far better eschatology, & scheme of world-
order, than the old theology ever gave us.

But even before I believed the deity of Christ,
I accepted him as an adequate & final cri-
terion of the mind of God in all matters
covered by his teaching, claims, powers - & so

far, as I could discover what these were. My doctrinal development was much helped by three Unitarian writers who have powerfully defended the Johannine authenticity of the Fourth Gospel — Ezra Abbot, A. P. Peabody & Edmund Hamilton Sears. In Northford I first became convinced that ~~the~~ future advent of Christ would inaugurate, & not merely conclude an age of righteousness on earth, in which man's history in his still mortal state would culminate, & completely vindicate the whole foregoing providence of God. But this view, & all the other increase of light was gained, less from attendance upon preaching, than from persistent, habitual consecutive study of all Scriptures, & waiting upon God, its primary author.

For me the whole Bible is ^{now} one book, exhibiting different aspects & stages of one message; all of it centered in Christ, the highest organ of divine revelation, & final criterion of all truth — in valued in that revelation, & largest factor in the whole world-order. He is not extrinsic to that order, but its center & key; the largest fact in human experience, both past & present, & only solvent of our largest problem. Hence Pascal says: who knows not Christ knows not the order of the world, knows not himself.

In finding Christ the only & adequate foundation of all Christian thought & life, I also find him the ^{most} important & illuminating fact for all ^{history} science & philosophy; & find in him ~~the~~ all sufficient point of departure, in construct

ing a theology; the one empirical fact on which to found & test the whole system of revealed truth.

A theology that begins with ^{the} attributes of God, begins in the order of reality, by postulating first a self-existent, absolute Being. Such as ought to be the first postulate of all philosophy, & after has been. A Christo-centric theology that begins with Christ, begins with the largest fact of man's actual experience, & tests all experience by that fact. The first plan is that of Ch. Wadge, - the second of H. B. Smith, Martin Luther & D. L. Moody ^{et al.}. Both plans are feasible, & profitable; but the second is better for the pulpit, church & private believer.

In Jerusalem you found Christ the sufficient nexus of all ~~the~~ churches that accept the Apostles & the Nicene Creed. But even this acceptance of Christ involves some clear definitions to start with, & the ensuing development of a doctrinal system. The Christian ~~lagmat~~ needs no system to begin with, beyond some clear views of Christ's place in world-order & in man's redemption. But the teaching elders of any church should have some measure of doctrinal system on which they can agree, to maintain mutual harmony in their work. Hence I think there is valid reason for the insistence on a theological platform, subject to Constitutional revision, on the part of Presbyterian, Methodist, or Episcopalian clergy, Greek, Roman or Georgian.

the way of looking for some other
way of stating the Gospel and with it.

2

It's the preaching & conferences of D.L. Moody
set out from Christ in much the same way
as the Mission Conference at Jerusalem.
The best statement of his doctrinal position
I have ever seen is in the new volume
about him written by Erdman. Yet besides
his exaltation of Christ, D.L. made much
of a dozen or so fundamental doctrines
inseparable from the place & work of Christ,
central & interdependent doctrines that
cannot be too well defined - tho no
definition should be reckoned final &
beyond improvement. D.L. Moody's
preaching was dogmatic in substance, with-
out the dogmatic ~~spirit~~ ^{temper}; but the dogmas
common to all evangelical churches,
he held indispensable; & wished them
taught in every ~~school~~ Church school,
in the best light & best spirit. It part
from the hope that they would be perpet-
ually so taught in the North? Schools
those schools would never have existed.
He wanted those doctrines taught to all
first year students, & so impressed
upon their minds, ~~as~~ as never to be for-
gotten, even if such students remained
but one year at the school. That could
only be effectively done by teachers of
unusually quality; but for a few years
it was done by just such teachers -
teachers whose understanding of those
doctrines was truly Scriptural, clear
& experimental; whose sympathies were
so large, & temper so irenic that they
could avoid denominational ~~controversies~~
disputes;

& whose personal interest in the souls of their pupils was so marked, that many decisions for Christ would be reached among them. This was the actual result in the first years of the Northfield schools. There is no position on the Northfield faculties so hard to fill as that of Bible teachers who know how to do this work, while the number of pupils in attendance calls for many such teachers. First of all they must know Christ in Scripture & in their own experience, & then set out from Christ to know God, & all the evangelical doctrines, & requirements, the Law & the Gospel — not confused together, but clearly distinguished, & all the cornerstones of these two great foundations, much as Martin Luther learned these things — Christ himself being his bedrock.

D. L. once asked me to draw up an outline of the fundamental doctrines for use in the schools. Little did he know the depths of my ignorance at that time. I began with the attributes of God. But he said what do we know of God till we know Christ? The philosophical approach to the knowledge of God has an irresistible attraction for many minds. & is a legitimate approach. The apostle Paul

in Romans requires it, & holds the Creator
incapable for not so knowing God
in his Power & his divine Personality,
I even perhaps in his goodness. I suppose
Paul had in mind not the common people
but their leaders & teachers. As a matter
of fact the Greek development of philosophy
involved this very seeking after God.
Its result in the three magnates of Greek
thought, & some others, fully justifies the
assertion of Paul that by this way the
invisible things of God might truly be
known: as a rational inference from
the things wrought in nature & man.
Philosophy has not been always futile,
- tho we could better afford to lose that
all the philosophy since Christ than that
of the Greeks before Christ. In that
was anticipated all the important
problems & solutions of after times,
& in that may be found all the logi-
cal antecedents of Christianity.
In that philosophy the Church fathers got
their own education for laying the
foundations of Christian theology.
Even those who, like Tertullian, found
most fault with it, nevertheless were
trained by that philosophy for their own
work in theology; while Clement,
Origen, Athanasius, Augustine &
Hilary fully recognized their obliga-
tions to that discipline, & Augustine
could say who despises philosophy despises
truth. That lost letter of Cicero to Hortensius
by which Augustine was so profoundly

moved to set out upon his search for God,
was ~~to~~ certainly used of God in his con-
version. But like Augustine - with his
sorrowing mother & his disordered life, I
applied myself to philosophy long before
I applied myself heartily to the Gospel;
while the Gospel offers the short cut to the
indispensable knowledge of God. In Christ
we have the adequate exponent & exponent
of God, even before we become practically
acquainted with the Bible. Hence a little
child may learn to know God, while a
philosopher may spend sixty years in
vain pursuit. For the Gospel offers the
short cut. This was the trouble with
Wm James, whose father declared himself
an "abject Christian" (or slave of Christ)
Wm James was one of the most lovable
men who ever taught in an American
college. We taught physiology before
teaching psychology & philosophy -
tho the objective of all his research
was to find God, & to find what he
spoke of as "a balm for souls"

~~See the last p~~ I was for a short time
his pupil in physiology at the Harvard
medical school - for like James I wish-
ed to lay the physical underpinning of
metaphysics. In Princeton already I
had received all the philosophy taught
by McCosh & Atwater & Shields, & then
something in Germany. But not yet had
I given myself to learn the Gospel.

Like Augustine & ~~the~~ ^{as} ~~far~~ ^{as} ~~useful~~ ^{as} ~~James~~ ^{James} I was taking the long way around to reach my goal - tho' thank God not entirely in vain. During the last fifteen yrs of the life of Wm James I enjoyed with him a profitable & intimate correspondence, one of his letters to me publ'd in the volumes of his correspondence sums up his conception of the spiritual universe better than any of his books. He alone ^{among} of men of science openly & frequently championed the volume by Dr Meigs that I edited on Chinese instances of Possession. This led to our interchange of letters. He had given close attention to the phenomena of spiritism, but it wearied him; & his last years were especially devoted to religious experience of the higher kind. I helped him get material for his Gifford Lectures - as you will see in his Preface. His health was breaking all those years, & as he been spared in health some five years longer he would have found Christ, because he would have found all the best instances of religious experience connected with the redemption that is in Christ. He was not more interested in philosophy than was Richard Baxter, Joseph Alleine, Berkeley, Butler, Howe, & that great Scotch Bishop - what was his name, who wrote the Commentary on Peter, & so much more? I know him well in his writings, & I gave ^{me} my first real meta

physical insight into the theistic argument. It
was one of my father's favorites - my memory
plays tricks, for I am sick & 77. ~~But~~
Any way, when James was headed toward
Christ, but taking the long way around to
find him. He was a man who had the full
courage of his convictions, & would have
given splendid testimony in time. I believe
he will do that yet in another dispensa-
tion, as I do not follow all the Princeton
eschatology. The Bible has much to be
defended from its friends. See in the
biography of E. A. Gordon who conducted
the funeral of James ~~the~~ letter from the widow.

What more than anything else
~~has~~ hindered him, if not that major
premise of modern thought that plays
havoc in all the churches - the assump-
tion of a naturalistic universe? For
this, tho' old enough in history, the modern
bogue is more due to Darwin than to
any other one man. If you doubt this
read Samuel Bradford's bk on Dar-
win, written immediately ^{after} his book on
Moody, tho' publ'd first. Be those two
bks that belong together, as mutually
complemental. Bradford shows how
of all men in the last century Darwin
did most to undermine faith in God,
as J. L. Moody did most to build it up.
Now this major premise, held more or less
consistently by all those scholars who
try to reconstruct the Bible in conformity
with the modern view of the world - hence

Modernism in theology — was held by James,
— he being a Harvard Professor — but was
getting undermined by his studies in
spiritism & religious experience, once ac-
cepted the proposition that God not only keeps
the universe going, like an universal dynamo,
but also starts the universe going, & at
suitable junctures in world-order origi-
nates new conditions which are not ne-
cessitated products of natural ante-
cedents, & we have all the necessary
ground for the great revelation in Scrip-
ture as it stands written. The new theology

is based on the new cosmology — not on
Scripture; but this new cosmology is
not warranted by the best attested
facts in either natural history or
human history. It is a false con-
ception of world-order doomed to the
scrap heap; but maintained as an obsession
by those who never adequately study the
contrary evidence. A cogent new refuta-
tion of this false conception is a recent
course of University lectures given in
Princeton two yrs ago on The Dogma of
Evolution; a bk disliked by all the
Princeton evolutionists because they cannot
possibly answer it in any effective
way. I have been so long publicly com-
mitted to a mistaken premise no
derrick can make them budge.
But that courageous book by an eminent

Physicist & historian of science, L. J. Moore,
- brother of Paul Elmer Moore the Unitarian,
is only one of twenty that no evolutionist
can answer without undermining himself.
Now here lies the fundamental with our
New theologians, who even when, like
Dr. W. M. M. W., they profess your own
confidence in Christ, & your own ascrip-
tion of all authority to him, will yet repa-
diat Christ's own convictions regarding
the Old Testament, its events, history, super-
natural sanction. The validity of its pre-
dictions, & its pervading witness to the
Coming Messiah to which Christ himself
(called attention as supporting his own
(repeatedly) supernatural claims, powers
knowledge & function.

These men approve the moral attitude
of Christ, & his testimony to the absolute
goodness of God - which even Plato saw
with so little empirical evidence to help him -
But they do not approve many of Christ's
intellectual convictions, by which his
moral attitude is conditioned. These
men may be Christians, but illogical;
& their confidence in Christ is meagre
compared with the demands Christ makes
on all of us.

The Christianity of D. G. Moody & all the older
theologians all lay between two fully recognized
events - the creation of man in the image of
God, & the incarnation of God in the image
of man. Grant these two events, with the

fall or lapse of man from the moral nor-
mal - Scripture does not teach an original
~~holiness~~ holiness. which involves deliberate
self consecration - & all the rest of Scrip-
ture follows as the corollary of these truths.
All the miracles of Scripture are anticipa-
ted in the whole constitution of Nature,
~~which~~ and so far from being interferences
with world order are an integral part of
that order. Hence Bishop Butler says
that to an observer better situated than
man to observe ~~to observe~~ the whole course
of events, the whole scheme of Creation, & re-
demption, Christianity, with all its mi-
acles, must seem as natural, i.e. as
much in keeping with the Plan of the whole,
as the most familiar facts of observation!
- The blooming flower & the rising sun.
For an hundred years. Bishop Butler's analogy
was taught in most of our colleges,
I was taught here when I attended college,
it is still as valid as ever in its reasoning,
& unquelled as a national defence affty.
- tho it does not cover all the questions
of that agnosticism which since Darwin
has so widely prevailed among educa-
ted men.

Now Then; How can the Churches unite
on the simple basis of devotion to Christ
where there is no agreement as to who &
what Christ is? Or How can the ~~members~~

clergy of any one denomination, possessing as its working platform clearly defined articles of faith, be authorized to teach such contradictory propositions as the adequacy of Christ to govern all religious faith & practice, & his inadequacy to pass judgment on the foregoing revelation, the history of his own nation, & a world-order that apart from Christ would never have existed?

These illogical Christian modernists are in a bad case; while they may properly be admitted, as babes in Christ, to the fellowship of potential saints, I do not see how they can be ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist or Baptist Church.

They call themselves liberal Christians, as the Unitarians & Universalists have done for an hundred years - at least.

With them the modernists all belong, until they reach a better understanding of the first principles of Christianity.

In the wisdom of this age they have all the advantages of the Corinthian Christians whom Paul addressed as babes in Christ, but have not advanced very far toward that full assurance of understanding which he sets forth as the goal of Christian knowledge. They are like the Hebrew Christians who, considering the time since they believed, ought indeed to be teachers, yet have need to be themselves taught the first principles of the oracles of God.

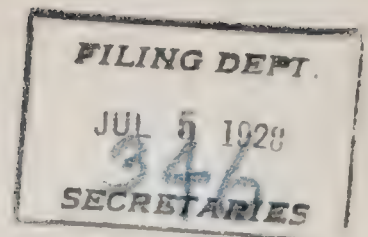
Why should such men be ordained to the ministry, on subscription to a Creed they only half believe - if that. Paul himself only knew in part & prophesied in part, & says, that if any man thinks he knows anything, let him know it not as he ought to know. This ought to humble the dogmatic temper of any man. Nevertheless, some definite attainments in faith should be made by any man appointed to teach others, & these attainments are best represented by the creeds of the several churches - which, if changed as requirements of the ministry, should be changed by common agreement of a church in a constitutional way.

I think any man is a scabber in the ministry who holds an authorized commission to teach & preach on the basis of a confession that he makes with mental reservation. He may intend no wrong, or be self-deceived, but he misleads the people who sit under him.

The present faculty of the Princeton Sem. may be doctrinally united, but other Seminaries - some of them Presbyterian in their foundations - support teachers who have drifted far from these foundations, & who insist on ordaining to the ministry of a strongly Confessional Church like minded wanderers who do not honestly represent the grounds upon which their own church exists. These men who are highly critical of old views criticise everything but their own preconises, & take

Therefore granted, because they are the popular opinions of the day — however often & completely they have been refuted. They reason by attorney logic — as Carlyle calls it, & ignore, or grossly travesty, contrary evidence. Their rationalism is not half rational enough, for they have yet to learn that the whole body of Bible teaching as given us, unreconstructed, is grounded in amply attested facts of actual experience, & self-evident principles of necessary reason. No form of religion exists half so reasonable as Christianity in its most evangelical form.

Here in Princeton has just been dedicated a two million dollar chapel in which many ten cent sermons will be preached. These academic sermons deal in the abstract generalities of religion, but set forth no Christian law or gospel in a way to grip the conscience or the heart. Either these preachers have not the courage of their convictions, or they set out from a misconception of the actual world order. The true method of intellectual adjustment between the data of life & data of modern science was seen best of all of seventy years ago by Chas W. Shields, who wrote the best organon of research the entire history of philosophy can exhibit. It has proved a staff rejected in the swift transition of modern thought. The appeal for such an adjustment, published in the Princeton Alumni Weekly for June 22nd was all foreseen & provided for in the successive vols of Shields' *Philosophia Ultima*.
Yours cordially
Henry War Park in
1861, 1877, 1889, 1905,



June 25, 1928
(Dictated June 21)

Mr. Henry W. Rackin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Rackin:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 16th and the enclosed clipping regarding the railroad in Persia. I shall send it with some mission letter to our friends there. On my way home from Jerusalem I had with me as a fellow-passenger across the Mediterranean an American business man who was just returning from Persia where he had represented the American financial interests that were related to this railroad scheme. He said the work was already under way and he looked for its completion in a few years.

I was greatly interested in what you reported of your conversation with Dr. Penn with reference to Mr. Moody. I have not read yet Dr. Erdman's little book but shall do so, especially in view of your warm commendation of it.

You will have some reference to the Jerusalem Council in the General Assembly sermon which I sent to you at Swanton. Several articles appeared also in the last number of the Missionary Review of the World and I have written additional accounts for The Presbyterian, The Presbyterian Banner and the Presbyterian Magazine.

I am sending you the pamphlet entitled - "The World Mission of Christianity," containing messages and recommendations of the meeting. Full reports and the enlarged account of the Council will be published in due time and can be obtained from the office of the International Missionary Council, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Very cordially yours,

RWS/2

FILING DEPT.
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JUL 2 1928
SECRETARIES

Will send you sermon to
Dr. Jenn.

The name of that ^{W. Randolph} Bishop I could
not recall in my last letter which
concerned Leichtor is whose philosophy
of spiritism & most evangelical
of ~~ideas~~ ^{ideas} show a mind ~~not~~ ^{not}
with the Greek & Roman authors, but
chiefly with the philosophy of Plato &
Aristotle. Yet their are no English sermons
more wholly scriptural. Those and
English & Scotch divines have scripture as no
means do. They seem to know the whole
of it by heart & are never at a loss for any pas-
sage they wish to use. They carry it in their
heads & have it in their minds - also of the classic authors
Princeton, June 27. 1928 H. W. R.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr Robt E. Speer
Englewood

W. C.
156 E. 1st Ave.
N. Y. C.

H. W. Rankin
Princeton N. J.
46 Spring St

FILING DEPT

JUN 29 1928

346
SECRETARIES

RECEIVED

JUN 19 1928

June 16 1928

Dear Dr. Speer: You are most kind
to write me so fully of the doctri-
nal status here, & I am glad to get
so much reassurance. I did not
however suppose there was any im-
portant difference of doctrine, or de-
parture from my Presbyterian Confession among
members of the Olney Faculty, as now
constituted; & of Dr. Erdman & your-
self I have certainly read too much
to think either one of you a modernist.
The question raised in my mind by
recent articles in the papers was
whether a reorganization of Seminary
government would lead to some
adjustments in the Faculty rep-
resenting a change of view.

I could not myself consent to every
statement in the Presbyterian Confession, tho
I think its shortcomings are mostly by
way of omission. But then I am
a layman. & the liberty constitution-
ally

allowed the Presby. Lagman is an asset
of the Church to glory in. But the
~~common~~^{present} practice of subscribing to
any creed the subscriber does not
cordially accept is what I demand
for the teaching elders of this church
or any other. It would be con-
templable in a Russian Bolschevik,
& it was certainly by this means
the Sem. in St. Louis was ruined,
yet its public defense in court was
placed on the moral right to do this
very thing. I hope the years

delay of decision for the Sem. here
may bring about peace, but if any
small minority in the Faculty should
abstract this I don't see why they
should not voluntarily resign.
Whether their private views are
right or wrong.

But for my
state of health I w'd try to get from
the opponents here their own views
at first hand. I know Dallas

who is my classmate & have had
some communication with him.
I know Dr. Innes by much past cor-
respondence; but he is out of it
now & probably out of town, sooner
than intrude on Macken or Hader
or Groman. I will wait then?

apments.

I am greatly pleased with Edmunds
bk on D.L.M. It is the best brief
summary of the facts in his career,
his character & doctrinal position
yet published. Especially his interpreta-
tion of his doctrinal position is
the most accurate & satisfactory
I know.

The bk also corrects some
dubious points raised by Bradford,
tho Bradford's few misunderstandings
are almost lost in the large merits
of his bk.

Both bks shd open
up a large new interest in D.L.M. &
the bearing of his life on the Church
& private life today. I have

written Edmunds my appreciation
& may see him. Tho I suppose
he soon leaves town, & I am likely
to be here again for the summer.

I had interesting conversations in
Swanton with Dr Fenn, who teaches
Theology in the Harvard Divinity Sch.
As a boy he attended many of D.L.'s
meetings at ~~Swanton~~ ^{in Boston} Temple in 1877.

I was strongly attracted to the man.
He was evidently pleased to hear more
of D.L. from one long associated with
him, & pleased to have some wrong
impressions corrected. None of
those might have been corrected had
I read before his visit a review of

Bradford wrote for the New England
Liberator, April 5, 1844. He thinks the time
has come for a dispassionate appraisal
of his contribution to the religious life of all
English speaking people. I asked him
to send me his review of Bradford, as he
did. With a letter showing great readi-
ness to revise his own estimate. If you
care to see them I will send you both.
But here is a paragraph of important testi-
mony: "One who was a frequent attend-
ant upon his notes in the Boston Tabernacle
may be permitted to testify that he never
once witnessed any scene of frenzy or even
excitement, there was no appeal to the passions
of hell, no anxious seat or moanings or wails.
No flood of sentimental tears, no outcries
- in fact, the great audiences were as deco-
rous & orderly as any Sunday morning con-
gregation in a conservative church.
Heady himself, never trembled with emotion
or screamed in passion, never for a single
moment lost full control of himself & the
situation. Mr Bradford has done real ser-
vice in emphasizing these features of the Evan-
gelists' work."

Dr Lenn took home with him & read my article
in Lion's Herald on the 25 anniversary of
D. L.'s death, with the other articles in that me-
morial number of the paper. I sent you this
at the time, but think you were out of the country
& never got it. Now what he needs to do
is to read Erman, & I shall try to have
a copy sent him. I believe nothing of so
great importance would go so far as an exhaustive
study of D. L. M. Please send me some account of
the occasion in Jerusalem. Cordially,
D. W. Rankin

FILING DEPT.
JUN 15 1928
34-6
SECRETARIES

June 8, 1928
(Dictated June 2)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

On returning from the General Assembly I was very glad to get your letter of May 25th with its account of the ordination of Mr. Pfeifer.

Happily I didn't meet at the General Assembly any of the "robbers" of whom you write who are bent on destroying the faith of the Church. I know that there has been a widespread agitation to produce the belief that there are such "robbers" but I do not know where they are.

So far as the Princeton situation is concerned I venture to enclose a copy of my letter to a good woman who has been greatly concerned and is, I believe, gravely deceived. I shall venture also to send you under separate cover a copy of a sermon which I preached as retiring Moderator at the opening session of the General Assembly. If more than this can be said about our Lord than I have tried to say in this sermon, I don't know how it is to be done.

You will be interested to know that Dr. William P. Merrill, who is supposed by some to be one of the "robbers" of whom you write, writes in a letter which I found waiting when I got back as follows:

"I have just read your sermon before the Assembly, as reported in the ADVANCE. I can't help writing to say that it seems to me altogether right. I am with you all the way. I cannot find a word or a sentence which does not state and reflect my own attitude. Indeed, if I let my imagination run riot to the point of presenting me to myself as a retiring moderator of the General Assembly, I would pray God for grace to preach just such a sermon.

More and more I come to see and feel that, as Paul said, "Christ is all, and in all." What a wonder and glory it is that we can and do thus find in Him our religion. I am so glad you made use of that noble text about 'the simplicity that is in (toward) Christ.' It is a text that is with me all the time."

I trust that your health is a little better and that you may have a good and happy summer in Swanton.

Very cordially yours,

REB/B

Henry W. Rankin

Dauntton VT

May 25

FILING DEPT.

JUN 15 1928

19 2 8

SECRETARIES

My dear Dr. Speer:

You are back, or soon will be, from your journey to Jerusalem, back to Jericho & the robbers of our faith, ready along the whole road to meet us on the right hand & on the left. Some of these robbers you will face in the great Assembly where they move in gangs, where like meat & salt you will have to defend not yourself only, but the whole family of Christians.

Altho I am not a clergyman, I had theology bred in the bone. If as a child I did not learn Scripture by heart, I learned it by ear, & learned by rote the whole shorter catechism verbatim before reaching the actual age of ten. Not until I was 25, & had all my own plans & earthly hopes knocked in the

Heard by the faithful judgments of God
that I might learn righteousness,
& read Scripture for myself with-
out prescription, to find out what
was in it for myself, & apply its
message to the conditions of a broken
life — Not until then did I slowly
discover the organic unity & con-
tinuity of that message with its
healing power & light. Nothing
less than painful affliction from
the hand of a Sovereign Father ever
led me to recognize the depth of his
redeeming love. I hear the voice of
him who turns man to destruction
& threatens us to "Return ye children
of men". For some years I passed
through a flood of doubt & temptation
before one by one the leading truths
of Xty stood out like stars in a
gloomy night in self-authenticating
glory, & I feel the deepest sym-
pathy with those who are struggling
to reconcile, with some remains
of faith, the whole world order of
evangelical Xty with that of a
fast changing modern thought.
Modern theology is not based on

any true Word of God, or adequate
experience of its power, but on
the dissolving views of modern sci-
ence, & the misgivings of a natu-
rally alienated spirit. All the
moral conditions of knowledge must
be fulfilled before the moral ends
of knowledge can be approximately
gained. This, in fact, is the
most enduring thesis of Francis
Bacon's work, set forth in his
imperishable doctrine of Idols
so imperfectly applied to his own
studies.

All our creeds & Confessions
of faith are imperfect formula-
tions of the ~~intended~~ truth intend-
ed. All are open to revision
& completion. They are working
theories at best, & none should
pretend that they possess any fi-
nality that is absolute. But they
are indispensable to our work as
individuals & churches, & they do
or should contain constitutional
means for their own improvement.
The Westminster Confession may
be as imperfect as the Constitution

of the United States; and no man
shd subscribe to either who
does not mean to support it, un-
der its own provision for ~~it~~ cor-
rection & addition.

It apply for Presbyterians to agree, they
do not, in this country, required
to accept this whole confession; but
can make for themselves such im-
provements in it as they will, But
the clergy must have a working
platform, & those who do not like
this platform are not only free, but
bound to seek another.

But those who subscribe to this plat-
form with mental reservations,
which wd lead to its subversion
or evasion regardless of its inter-
al provision for amendment,
are as dishonest as the foreign
anarchist who enters America
by swearing to support its constitu-
tion while bent on its destruction.

The change in the Seminary at Prince-
ton that permits an evasion of its funda-
mental creed, or admits the right of
any teaching elder to subscribe to that
instrument with mental reservation
will work havoc in the whole church
& in that school, as the same attitud
did in Andover, & has elsewhere.

You will see in the enclosed
 program that I have taken part
 in the ordination of a recent gradu-
 ate of Harvard Divinity, whose
 sermon of ordination was de-
 livered by the Professor of Theol-
 ogy of that School. He is a con-
 servative Unitarian, an able schol-
 ar & a lovable man, who at-
 taches to himself his pupils with
 much affection. Born & brought up
 in Boston & its Latin School, in
 wholly Unitarian connections, & at
 Harvard, he is native to that faith,
 open & honorable in his confession,
 such a man as teacher & preacher
 is far more honorable than
 one can be who holds essen-
 tially the same position under
 protection of a banner with a
 very different device.

The young man is not a Unitar-
 ian, ~~but~~ & was brought up un-
 der the fervent preaching of an
 able, eloquent & devoted Metho-
 dist pastor in Wisconsin,
 so choice is this young man,

so beloved by both his early pastor
& his theological teacher, that the
former traveled a thousand miles
to attend this event, & the latter
in the most inconvenient time of year,
& with the disordered conditions
of travel in this State, came from
Cambridge ~~to~~ on the urgent invi-
tation of his recent pupil to
add the blessing of his presence to
the occasion.

The friends
who in this town shelter me,
I make a delightful home for me
six months of each year. We
go to the old Methodist pas-
tor & the Unitarian teacher,
where the beloved youth & I
had the pleasure of witnessing
their gracious encounters.

Altogether it was a rare oc-
casion. But how came the boy to
enter Harvard? He is an A.B. of
The University of Wisconsin, &
came east to attend the Moravian
Seminary of Andover, only to
witness its dissolution due to
the blight of accepting a creed

with mental reservation - its dissolution in the arms of another creed which had nothing to conceal.

As to the reorganization proposed for Princeton I have no adequate information. But no man given autocratic powers in that Faculty will ever be able to keep the peace. If Universities Presidents are no longer autocrats, but Chairmen of their Faculties & Colleagues of their Trustees, why should any man be made answerable to that staff of splendid Scholars & devoted men, if not for the very purpose of admitting divisive elements into that school that will weaken all its future work? A thousand times

better a united Faculty on the old lines than a divided Faculty on new lines - Even if the old lines can be bettered they will not be bettered in this way.

If the Assembly puts Dr. Stevenson or anybody else in complete control of local policy, I leave the

Very cordially Yrs. Henry W. Rankin

Professors with no equal voice in the decisions reached, the Faculty will be split from top to bottom, & strange it would be if the best men in it ~~will~~ do not leave it at any cost to their own fortunes.

This ^{will} be Northford over again. One autocrat in Northford with local policy in his sole control came within an ace of wrecking that great work of Dr. L. Moody; & the end is not yet. Unless the great wrong there committed is redressed in the most honorable way, & until redress is made, dark Nemesis overshadows the Northford Schools & all the Summer enterprise of that place.

I will not suffer that great injustice to go unjudged. The chief offender lies already under judgment only spared for opportunity to repent - spared perhaps only for his father's sake. But the whole work must suffer insidious results from the wrong effected, however little apparent at the first. Why do not you & your son & other Guardians of that enterprise give Mr. Dickerson the chance to answer fully for himself the accusations made behind his back?

Greatest Window in the
U.S. Designed & made by
Wm Willet. Philadelphia
Who alone of modern artists
has reproduced the quality of
18th Century Glasses in Princeton
the West Point Observatory, & others
many places. That his work is
as the highest reached in the
work and old work has been ac-
knowledgeed by the most competent
judges in the land.

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS.

#13
#12
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WILLET
CARD

Wm Willet was the first English major of New
York. He was a Presbyterian
minister, deeply read in Scripture,
from which source came all
his best inspiration. So con-
fident in the truth that the Scripture
should be wholly accepted as a
valid testimony in the sense in-
tended by its writers, that the
inspiration by modernism of his
own well guarded Church across-
ed his grief & defense as a short-
en his life. & in Princeton he was
buried under the inscription that
he counted not his life dear unto
him so that he might testify of the
power of the grace of God. (A.W.R.)

Post Cards of Quality
The Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
PUBLISHED BY H. W. HANCOCK, PRINCETON, N.J.



Proctor Memorial Hall, Graduate College,
Princeton University.

FILING DEPT.

MAR 8 1928

346
SECRETARIES

February 27, 1928
dictated 24th.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton,
Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your kind letter and postal card have been received. I am just clearing up last things before leaving for a two months' absence to attend the International Missionary Council meeting in Jerusalem and some conferences with our Syria Mission and shall not be back until the first part of May. I am taking the letter and card and enclosed clipping along and shall read them on the steamer..

I trust that you are well and that you may have good health all through the spring and summer.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W.H.C.

conditions that are not the necessitated
product of natural antecedents. The
result of this religious modernism when
fully produced, is plainly indicated
in Bradford's On Darwin - Chapter
on the Destroyer. My own
conviction is, after following up for
60 years the line of contact between
Scripture & Science, that this so-
called modern view of the world
will soon be on the scrap heap;
& the Scriptural belt as having
been inadequately interpreted will
be indicated perfectly, & support-
ed by the renovated Sciences.
There is but one world-view in the
whole Bible, which is assumed,
enriched & exemplified by Christ.
It can never be reduced to terms
of modern Science, but Science will
be redeemed to agree with Christ.
In a logically inconsistent way the
modern world view is held by many
who think they accept the New Testament
Christ; tho that view & its corollaries
reduce Xty to bare theism & ethics -
very bare, & know nothing of the Gospel of
divine intervention - which is not an inter-
ference with the world-order, but an integral part
of it - as Bishop Butler showed 192 years ago.
contrarily yrs - Henry W. Rankin

No. 26 East 37th Street
New York

January 14, 1928

To the Elder Phillipians:

The Sesquicentennial of Phillips Academy will be celebrated at Andover on May 18 and 19, 1928. The records of the Academy indicate that there are now living 375 men who were at school at Andover during the period in which Dr. Samuel Harvey Taylor was the Principal. This letter is addressed to each of them.

The boys of today are no doubt the same or better, but the School itself has grown beyond any imagination of those early days.

No other school compares with Phillips Academy in completeness of the plant. It has now become essential that the salaries of the teachers connected with this great establishment should be made secure and suitable. At present they are not. To this end it is determined that there shall be ten so-called foundations of \$160,000 each, the income of each foundation to provide an adequate salary for a teacher in the Academy. The staff in this school and other schools and colleges has too long been underpaid. A school where teachers are underpaid can not remain long in the first rank.

Of the ten foundations, six are already secured. This letter is written to ask help in securing the Samuel Harvey Taylor Foundation, one of the ten. Of the \$160,000 required for the Taylor Foundation, \$123,000 has been pledged, which leaves \$37,000 to be raised.

Will you not help, and send a subscription, large or small, the larger the better, to Mr. James C. Sawyer, Treasurer, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., marking it for the Samuel Harvey Taylor Foundation? Your subscription, whatever it may be, will help the old school and further preserve in this happy fashion the memory of "Uncle Sam", a great Schoolmaster.

Francis R. Appleton, '71
John A. Garver, '71
Henry S. Van Duzer, '71

Committee

Swanton Vt. ^{Henry W. Loomis} ~~Smith~~ 28

My dear Mr. Peck - Perhaps this letter from it whoever may not include you among elder Republicans, but will interest you for its bearings on Northfield. My obligations to Dr. Samuel & Taylor & the Academy are greater than I ever can repay. I my love for Hubbard never fails. But in my broken fortunes, strength & means have failed, so that I can no longer cooperate for the welfare either of Hubbard or Northfield as I most gladly would.

I wd like to see the Northfield Schools placed on the same basis as was proposed for Hubbard; tho I can not forget Dr. Loomis's conviction, often expressed, that if the schools wd be fully endowed they wd cease to live by faith.

My chief misgiving for the future of Northfield is ~~that~~ the Bible teaching there, Summer & Winter, be reconstructed on the popular modern principles of a Naturalistic Universe; in which God, if there be a God, never did & never will initiate any new



Mr. George W. Rankin,
46 Spring St.,
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I am very much obliged for your letter of January 17th which I am sending on to my son, Elliott.

I am sending, under separate cover, two copies of the General Assembly to which you refer.

I trust you are having a good winter, and that you are able to do the reading and the writing that are on your heart and that make the days rich.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

January 10, 1929
Dictated Jan. 9, 1929

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Princeton,
New Jersey

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your kind thoughtfulness in sending me the newspaper clippings, some marked for me and some for my son Elliott. The latter I am sending on to him at Northfield.

I trust that you are having a good winter in Princeton. I fear most all the friends of older days are gone now from the Community and from the College and Seminary.

I am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover a copy of a little book entitled "Are Foreign Missions Done For?" which is simply a straightforward attempt to deal with some of the contemporary criticisms and misunderstandings of Missions.

Very cordially yours,

RES:FB

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FILE No. 346

SUBJECT Mr. Rankin's article on C. W. Shields
in Princeton Alumni Weekly

SEE

FILE No. 228

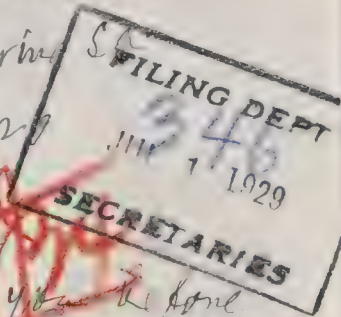
LETTER TO _____ **DATED** _____

LETTER FROM H. W. Rankin **DATED** 5/22/29

Henry W Rautin

Princeton N.J. 46 Spring St

June 7. 1920



My dear Dr. Speer;

This may not reach you before
~~you leave for~~ start for Northf'd —
so I shall send it there.

I wish only to assure you of the
of my prayer sympathy in the
"painful exigency" which has arisen in
that place of so much former peace.

Oh, for a day of Discomposure once
again! Many of my scattered
friends will be back at this Com-
mencement whom I wd love to
meet again, & likely enough for the
last time. But I am still an exile
from that loved place, thro' poverty,
sickness & the reprobation of W. R. R.,
— who, as I have no fear of him, is
afraid of facing me, because I know
him too well. On our last two inter-
views, when he had learned from Mr.
Bulley of my protest, I faced the

Most infuriated man I ever encountered
in my life, but faced him down; since
I had nothing to retract, & nothing but
the truth to tell, with more first hand
evidence than he could ever bear or dare
to listen too. Later in the summer he
sent me two scurrilous notes, in which
he boasted that my effort to overthrow
his authority had totally failed. Only a
few days after the second note he was on
his back with a dangerous illness.
Every vestige of his long abused author-
ity was stripped from him by a higher
hand than mine. & what the knaves
did a few months later only ratified an
act of God. He then intimated to
me that I wd have to leave town,
& if he shd see me there this summer
it wd throw him into a fit of rage, &
perhaps a relapse of his illness that wd
be fatal. I have no wish to increase
his misery, & shall not come - even
if I could; but nobody loves Northy
better than I do, & some day I may
be spared to return there. But whether
there or abroad I shall stand by your
side, in his new, courageous enterprise
to build up that splendid planting of the

founder on his own ground, for his own
high ends. Elliot is fast winning a strong
hold upon the schools & the whole commu-
nity, & deserves & will soon have the
support of ~~the~~ all that is best worth
having in the old & new constituency
of the schools.

You know that my major interest in
study is the definition & maintenance
of a truly Christian Philosophy, in which
the data of Evangelical Christianity
shall have full recognition & logical
co-ordination with all properly attested
data wherever found in every branch
of learning. My master in philosophy
is Shields, whom I regard as an un-
used asset of the first importance.
If you ever get time to read the Princeton
Alumni Weekly, you may have seen
in the Number for April 26, a Brief
Estimate of Shields, in which I try to con-
dense the statement of his values for the
great exigency of modern thought. The
result indicated in the last part of this
statement expresses the central ground
on which I believe all adequate philosophy
will get white, & ground ^{on which} the whole
pulpit of Xty must get white, & ground
on which all the Bible teaching of North

ought to rest. I wrote the sketch some years ago, but it was never published until recently when President Wilson happened to read it in a copy left by me in the Library. He secured its use in the Atlantic Weekly. I sent the Weekly to Dr Geo A. Gordon of Boston - who is a Modernist at his best, & versed in Plato & Aristotle far beyond most teachers in philo.

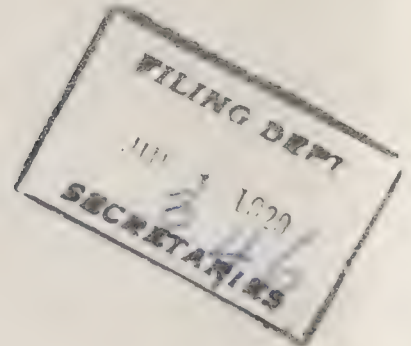
This morning, to my great surprise, I rec'd from him a valuable letter, showing a readiness even on his part to consider the ~~con~~ premises & conclusions of a man like Shields - so opposed to his own habitual views. If the Lord God will for even five years restore my health, as he did the health of Hezekiah, & of many far less deserving men than that good King, I might hope to complete some long belated work in this matter that I am sure somebody ought to do, in order to strengthen the hands of the brethren in these distracted days before the coming of our Lord to straighten out this crooked world.

I think the Trustees sh'd see to it that no public meeting is held of W.R.U. - with the Annual in which some of their numbers are not visibly present. The Lord stand by you, to overcome all evil acts & plans.

Cordially yours
Henry W Rankin

June 27, 1929

Dictated June 24, 1929



Rev. Henry W. Rankin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your letter and for the clipping from the Princeton Alumni Weekly containing your article on Dr. Shield's philosophy which I have read with great interest. I confess, however, that I have never had the same estimate of Dr. Shields which you have had. Perhaps this is due to the fact that I took his courses when I was in college and at that time he represented less power and grasp than when you knew him. I am afraid it will be very hard to call him back again into the thought of present-day students of philosophy.

I wish you had time to do the work that you say you would like to do. Perhaps in that case you and Dr. George Gordon could bring Dr. Shields up toward the place that you believe he should fill.

I was at the Northfield Commencement for a day and everything went very happily, as I think it did throughout considering all the circumstances. The storm which your correspondence had anticipated, happily, did not break and I trust that it may not break in the future. Things are not as happy, doubtless, as they ought to be. One must continue to hope and pray that the true tradition of Dwight L. Moody and his fine spirit may prevail.

With kind regard,

Very sincerely yours,

RES/d

RECEIVED

JUL 5 - 1929

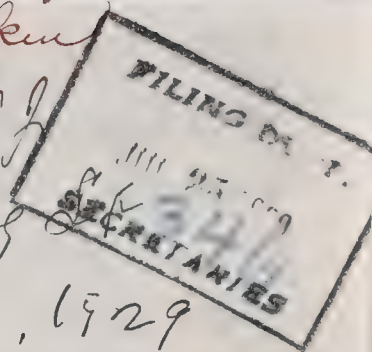
Mr. Speer

Henry W. Rankin

Princeton N.J.

46 Spring St

July 1, 1929



My dear Mr. Speer,

Your stenographer addresses me as Rev. Please tell her I am an untitled layman, & would abolish that particular title for everybody if I could. It is part of our heritage from the Church of Rome.

Shields was never a good classroom instructor. He was too easy with the boys, & did not make them work. That grievously affected his reputation among them as a man & thinker. I am fairly ~~fairly~~ familiar with the history of Princeton institutions & the output of their men; also with the

Literatures of American Philosophy from
Jonathan Edwards & Samuel Johnson
to Baine & Ladd, James & Royce,
Wm L. Gairdner, who, more than any
one else, introduced Greek & German
Philosophy to American students. All
the last ten years of his life I was
in correspondence with Shields, &
all the last fifteen years of his life
with Wm James - as you may judge from
the Preface to his Gifford Lectures, & his
publ^d Letters. I wanted to know exactly
what those men were driving at; & in
one letter to one of James in the vol^s ed-
ited by his son, you will find what
I think is perhaps the best statement
he made any where of his conception
of the realm of religion. By a round-
about road James was headed toward
Christ - tho he never learned the short
cut. Religion was always uppermost
or deepest of all his interests; & once
when asked what was the main object
ive of all his studies, he answered
To find a balm for man.

I have read 6 or 700
views of Shields

Very few of Shields' pupils or colleagues
or theological associates ever took pains
to learn what his real objective was.
The only review he ever had from a
Princeton pen was written by Dr Patton
for ~~the~~ the journal then edited by Libbey.
Patton was then a brilliant young prof
of Polemic Theology, whose paper while
recognizing incidental values in the
1st vol of Shields' treatise - as nearly all
his reviewers did - totally failed to
grasp its real purport & significance
that was in 1877 - when the Nineteenth
Century has begun to attack everything
in old theology in fear of Darwin,
Spencer, Huxley, Lyndall & Haeckel.
Dr Patton subsequently reached a view
of the real bearing of all this on theology
essentially identical with that of Shields
which is indicated in the last part of my Brief
Estimate. But that early review greatly
injured the fair reception & considera-
tion of Shields Vol I in Princeton -
which nevertheless went into three editions
to be revised & strengthened when Vol II
came out in 1889 - was that of College
year? Not a single Princeton pen was
ever lifted to appraise that second

vol. in which the backbone & center
of his treatise is to be found - a vol-
ume that elicited some notable re-
views & exceedingly high appreciation
elsewhere in this country & in Europe.
- a volume that I regard as the great-
est masterpiece of philosophy ever pro-
duced by an American author.
As a lecturer on history, preceding
Wm. D. Stowe, who edited Shields' memoir
for his vol III, so great was the com-
petence & eloquence of Shields, that people
came from all the surrounding country
to hear him - as Stowe tells us. But
several circumstances hindered the
serious attempt to discover Shields' in-
estimable worth for the grievous exigencies of
modern thought. His two first vols appeared
at an interval of 12 yrs apart, while
the third is a posthumous fragment - not at
all in the shape he meant to leave it.
The time between 1877 & 1889 was a period of
the most rapid & radical change in ac-
ademic thinking of any period since the 16th
Century. The Darwinian era had replaced
the Christian era in so many minds that
the young blades in college chairs were too
fast for Shields in their headfirst thrusts, &
the theological faculty was ^{that} too slow for him.
He fell between these parties unrecognized
by either one.

yet warfield & Green came to have later a very high regard for Shields' work. I were highly pleased with the estimates I published in the Theol. Review of Jan 1915, July 1915 & April 1916.

However poor an impression Shields made in daily class work, I believe he had the most comprehensive mind of any man who ever taught in this place, & of any man save Hegel who wrote philosophy in the last century. These men ^{covered} much the same ground by very different methods, & Shields' method is far the best. He belongs with the magnates of all time in this high domain; & if in 1889 his second vol had been taken seriously in our colleges & theological seminaries, they wd show today a degree of mutual understanding & coöperation beyond anything the last century displayed.

I think Shields will yet come to his own among Christian scholars; & it will not be the first time in literature or philosophy that a man has waited a whole generation, or even a century, to have his preeminent value discovered.

A federation of all the sciences is
and truly Christian philosophy, & a
federation of all the churches in one
Church of Christ made the two fold
~~pure~~ ideals & pursuit of his long
life: but the persistent apathy of his
own college & Sem. are chiefly
to blame for the lassitude of his
later years & the unfinished condition
of his work.

His main treatise is not an affirma-
tive system of metaphysics, ontology, theory
of religion, or even of cosmology,
It is not a system of philosophy,
but an organon of research - far the
best ever made; in which the literary,
rational & moral qualities are of
great distinction & commensurate.

No man can read much in him &
not feel the literary & æsthetic prop-
erties of his writing as far above common.
No man can read his treatise to the
end & not recognize the rare mag-
nanimity with which he approaches
all dissidents & opponents - exemplify-
ing at its best his own doctrine of

philosophical Unpikage, & Bacon's doctrine
of idols. No man could ever master
his vol II, & not find a master mind
in its author, with a horizon of thought
& a spiritual vision, unequalled in
the entire literature of philosophy.
If philosophia ultima is not his professed
attainment but his goal. He shows better
than any predecessor the ideal to which
philosophy must press forward to interpret
the phenomenal order of the world in ~~terms~~
adequate terms of its universal implications.
The phenomenal order includes all levels
of human experience from lowest physi-
cal to highest religious, & these levels
must all be brought into a rational
coördination from which no fact is
excluded & in which all representative
facts are recognized - The most repre-
sentative fact in all human experience
is Christ, who for the apostles John &
Paul is the key to the whole world-order;
"Pascal says: 'Who knows not Christ,
knows not the order of the world, knows
not himself.'" Hegel is almost alone
in his recognition of the significance of
Christ for philosophy - & men have trav-
elled & ridiculed Hegel as they do Shields.
Coleridge tells us in the Friend that
the problem of philosophy according to

Plato is for all that exists conditionally
to find a ground unconditional & absolute.
This is the main problem to which all else is
incidental. This statement quoted, with-
out its source, in Emerson's first book, is
accepted by him as the central problem
about which all that he ever wrote re-
balances, & to which all his prose & verse give
some expression. It is the problem of
Aristotle's *Philosophia Prima*, & also of
Shields' *Philosophia Ultima* - so called
because what is first in the order of Being
is last in the order of adequate philosophic
knowing. Yet some silly scoffers have
read the title page, & said: Here comes a
man who expects to say the last word in
ontology. His treatise is a prolegomenon
to philosophy, & its main emphasis is on
the previous question of philosophy, or what
is the actual world-order given in hu-
man experience from which we may
rationally infer, as its necessary presup-
position, & logical antecedent, the true
character of the world-ground, or Absolute
Being? All discussion of that problem was
carried in our colleges when Shields be-
gan to write; for they were under the spell of
Hamilton & Deussen, whom Shields resented
of the very first to refute. Absolute Being is
not all that is, but all Being that exists of it-
self - all else is conditioned. Coleridge pointed
out, an hundred years ago in his *Biog. Lit.* that in
Epodos 3: 14 Absolute Being is revealed as the only self-
consistent Being & the first postulate of philosophy.

3

The only John, ~~disparaged~~ ^{disparaged} by the ~~poster~~ ^{poster} Paul is that which is not after Christ, & no Philo was ever projected more in keeping with Christ than that of Shields. He is an unused asset of the first importance to the intellectual & moral chaos of our day. It is often the best things are ignored! I have heard many men speak lightly of Shields, but not a single one who had taken pains to understand him. The two big volumes that have frightened off so many readers I have read six times through, & read gladly read six times more - the such close reading of course discovers defects - no more & no worse than we find in Plato, Aristotle, Leibnitz, Bacon, Locke & Kant, Kant & Hegel.

The Introductory Section of Shields Vol I is only suited to its original purpose as the inaugural address on assuming his chair. It is somewhat misleading & discouraging as an introduction to the treatise. I persuaded him to rewrite it, but this with much more material for a last edn is unpublished. I had advised a beginner in Shields to read first the chapter on Bishop Butler in Vol III & then master the first 127 pages of Vol II

before undertaking a consecutive study
of the whole work. If my Maker wd
do for me what he did for Hegel, &
give me fifteen, or ten, or even five
years of health, I wd endeavor to
publish such an appraisal & appli-
cation of Shields for our latest hour
needs as wd prove beyond any
scruples or informed dispute his im-
mense importance to the immediate sit-
uation in the academic mind.

Shields - whose first inspiration came
from Bacon & Butler, & then inciden-
tally from Comte & Kant, has given
us another *Novum Organum Scientiarum*
suited to our own day; while his total
enterprise constitutes another *Clas-*
ificada Restauratio Magica, &
a *Summa Summarum Scientiarum*
excelled & equalled by none.

He is highly approved in that volume
publ'd by James Lindsay about 1917 on
Theistic Idealism, & in a volume just
out on *The Organization of Knowledge*
& *System of the Sciences* by Henry Evelyn
Bliss, Librarian of the College of the City
of New York, Henry Holt & Co. - And yet
this author had not read, I think, Shields'

treatise, but only his early monograph on
the Order of the Sciences. Any man who
wishes to organize his own collection
of facts, & see its ~~real~~ logical relation
to the whole cosmic system he'd do well
to study Shields, whose chair should
have been styled - not Chair of the
Harmony of Science & Religion, but
Chair of the Unity of Science - such
as ought to exist in every college, &
would if I had the money to spend on it.
My Brief Estimate was written ten years or
more ago. I sent a copy to Lansing
Collins, asking him to get it in the Alumni
weekly if he could. But this was not
done until Pres Hibben saw the ms in the
Library, & immediately requested its pub-
lication. It is an irreducible mini-
ature of what ought to be said about
Shields. Shakespeare was popular
in his lifetime, & then ignored for an
hundred years. Bacon impacted
an immediate stimulus to the advance-
ment of knowledge, & then for an
hundred yrs was subjected to all
kinds of cynical misunderstanding.
Spinoza waited for Lessing many years
to be made known to Europe, while

Will Durant, with no philosophy of his
own, but a sparkling wit in discoursing
of others, becomes a best seller.

But that fact is enough to show that
philosophy has a powerful appeal to or-
dinary minds, when written in a light
attractive way, especially appealing to
the sceptical mind of our time.

There are more profound & quotable
sentences scattered thro Shields' three
volumes than in all that Durant ~~has~~
or Dewey ~~or~~ ^{ever} has written.

Princeton now has a two million dollar
Chapel for the delivery of ten cent ser-
mons, in which Christianity is re-
duced, at best, to bare theism & ethics of
the second table - very bare at that!
The Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ gets
little or no chance in this echoing &
imposing auditorium - It has often been
preached better in a barn or in the woods.
But Jews & Catholics, Agnostics &
Atheists are so plentiful here, that only
such preaching seems safe as will give no
offense to that element for whom the Dodge
Statue has always been like a red rag to a
bull. But I believe the whole of Christianity
hangs between two capital events that demand each
other, to which all else is incidental, viz,
the Creation of man in the image of God & the Incarna-
tion of God in the image of man - both events being
here taboo. I am grateful to the outcome of Commencement

Henry W. Perkins
Chancellor 40 was
Northfield

RECEIVED

JUL 5 - 1929

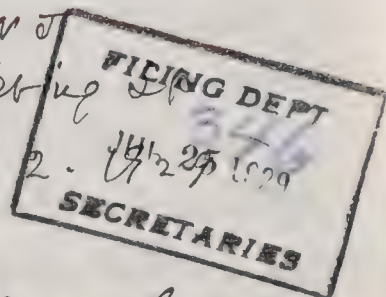
Mr. Speer

Harry W. Rankin

Princeton N.J.

46 Spring

July 2



My dear Dr. Speer -

There is important news from China that you have doubtless seen.

When writing you yesterday about Shields I had on the table a letter from Prof. Brightman of Boston University that I can't find; I ^{think} that possibly it got into the envelope that I addressed to you. But if you did not see it never mind.

While I think of it, I will add a little more to what I said of Shields. Give a dog a bad name, & you may as well shoot him. It was quite natural & not inexcusable that the pupils of Shields would commonly judge him only by his work in the classroom, & disregard his published writings.

But that his colleagues on the Faculty -
& associates in the Seminary, sh^d
take no pains to understand the life
work of a man they all very highly
respected for his learning & his charac-
ter, this was wholly inexcusable.

If any one man on the Faculty had
appreciated the ^{publ} work of Shields,
& given expression to that interest
I have failed to learn. Certainly
no important review except that
of Dr Patton appeared from any Prince-
ton pen, or Shields wd have known
it. But he knew of none. Patton's
review is the only one ~~he~~ Shields ever
answered in print. His answer
was pub^l in the next number of
that Princeton journal edited by
Libbey which contained the review.
The answer was so courteous, so
cogent & so complete that I think
Dr Patton must have felt rather
small on reading it.

Dr Shields appreciated the work of
every man Princeton scholar better
than any one of them appreciated his

work, & yet his work concerned the ~~the~~ intellectual welfare of every one of these men more than their work could be said to have so wide an application. Not only is his treatise on Philosophy, & also that written on Church Union, a model to the whole academic world of magnanimity & comprehensive understanding in dealing with other men of the most contrary views, but this fact has been clearly recognized by many of his own reviewers outside of Princeton. Sceptics, like Paul Cævus, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, & leaders in other Protestant denominations, have given cordial testimony to this very exceptional moral quality of all his work. And ^{not} only this,

but Shields was for many years the man selected by the college faculty to prepare the obituaries & estimates written of his colleagues who died or moved elsewhere, because every one of them knew that no man among them was more certain than he was to handle all such instances with

justice & intelligent appreciation.

Yet not one man of them made a serious attempt to understand him. Even those whose own views of the normal relation between Christian Theology & other fields of learning were substantially identical with his, tho' far less well defined, would not spend the time to learn from him the best statement of this great, engrossing problem ever made between the 2^d century & the 19th. McCosh, McCloskie, & Patton himself - in the end, if not at first, held essentially to Shields' own position, & all of them wd have been greatly fortified & helped in defining their own ground by a thorough study of Shields of which I find no evidence. Exactly this was the case with Ladd of Yale & Bourne of Boston, both of whom wrote me that their examination of Shields was very hasty, & certainly with no effect. McCloskie told me that when Shields vol I came out he read it once thro', & finding some technical deficiencies in points of science, he paid no further attention to the book, &

never looked into ² vol II. I remind-
ed him that Francis Bacon knew nothing
of modern science, & didn't even know
some of the best work done in his own
time, besides grossly misinterpreting
Aristotle. Nevertheless, Bacon expressed
an ideal of what science ought to ac-
complish, & of the method indispensa-
ble to adequate results; & had a compre-
hensive vision of the whole of human
learning, beyond that of any contempo-
rary, & of most who have come since.
And with this vision & great power of
expression, Bacon, as the real founder
of the Royal Society, began after his death,
& profoundly stimulated in the pursuit of
science & philosophy many of the best
minds who came later - such as Leibnitz,
& Abbe & Locke. In fact ~~that~~ ^{had} there been
no Bacon, Locke, Berkeley & Hume, there
would have been no Kant, Fichte, Schelling
& Hegel, & no French Encyclopedia, no
Comte; no ~~Scottish~~ school of psychology
with W. G. O. for its last & largest man;
no corresponding development in
France led by Maine de Biran & by
Cuvier - back to a spiritual concep-
tion of the world from the overemphasis
of the five senses.

No man is more worthy to be named
with all of these men than is Shields.
Who gathered up all their results in
in a new projection of philosophy & science
in which the ulterior purpose of these
pursuits has more advanced & just &
practical & adequate expression than
has been ~~expressed~~^{put} in print by any
man who ever lived. If this is the
man whom his colleagues & pupils
& contemporaries have almost ignored
— just as Will Moody has ignored
the justice due to Paul, & all the
Dickensons, myself & your son Elliot;
not however, in the case of Shields, by
reason of ill will & overemphasis
of their own importance; but the
culpable inattention where it was due.
"Truth is a staff rejected", & Shields is
an unused asset of the very first im-
portance to the grievous exigencies of the
modern mind. Shields has not
been weighed in a just balance, &
found wanting. He has simply been
ignored — save by a dozen early
reviewers — who without fully learning
his value from one reading, yet saw
in him a master mind handling the

greatest of all problems in a manner
to deserve & reward the closest at-
tention. The best American under-
standing of Shields was expressed by
Geo Ripley of the N. Y. Tribune - who at
that time had more learning in philoso-
phy & more equipment in the modern
literature of Europe, than any but half
a dozen other men in this country. Ripley
saw only Shields but I, & notwithstanding
the wide divergence in theology between
himself & Shields, his appreciation of
Shields' ~~his~~ erudition, moral elevation,
philosophical acumen, & central aims
was far greater & more intelligent
than that of Francis L. Patton at that
time - who never subsequently made
any amends to Shields, for the injury
done him by that early & mis conceived
review. I say this, yielding to no
man in my admiration of Patton's
own qualities & service. The pity of it
is that McCosh & McCloskie & Paton
never held a position (unless Patton in
his early years) that was not essentially
congruous with that of Shields; tho
none of them ever gave that position
so well defined & serviceable expres-
sion as Shields has done.

In 1888 Shields ~~#~~ I was issued in a third
revised edn. & in 1889 came Vol II
At that time three of the best reviews were
publ'd in Boston in the Congregationalist, the Chris-
tian Register & the Beacon which had handled
not ~~the~~ the year before. The two reviews of the
Boston Beacon, & that of Geo Ripley in the Tribune
are perhaps the best of 60 or 70 that I have
read, & ought to have made some men
in Princeton ashamed of their own neglect.

Our debts are often worse than our
transgressions. The things we ought
to do & don't do will often score
against us more heavily in the last
assize than our actual infractions of
that Law of Liberty we are all free
to heed or disregard at will - notwith-
standing the fact that it is a categorical
imperative.

A card just recd from Mr Dickerson
announces his arrival in New York on
Thurs ~~as~~ June 25th after a long & happy trip
They go to Maine via Worcester. Soon after the
1st of return via Northfield the last of
September. At that time I trust he will
be met by Elliot, & the way soon opened for
his resumption of personal relations with that
place ~~that~~ whose best interests he served for
35 years with an ability, fidelity & fruit none
but the Founder ever surpassed, & few have equalled
until full justice is done to Mr Dickerson & his
vice to my great teacher Shields I cannot die satis-
fied save that I believe in God to avenge his own
elect. Cordially yours
Henry W. Rankin

MAILING DEPT
JUL 25 1929
346
SECRETARIES

July 24, 1929
Dictated July 22, 1929

Mr. Henry A. Rankin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I have been away at some missionary conferences or should have written before this to thank you for your letters of July 1st and send with regard to Mr. Shields.

I wish with you that the old evangelical note could be brought back clear and strong in the university and its life and work. The last time I was down at a meeting of the seminary directors I went over to see the statue of the Christian student. It had been taken into the library, I believe, but the overturned pedestal was there with its sad significance.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

AMS/d

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AUG - 5 1929

Mr. Speer

my dear Dr. ~~Speers~~ Speer

Princeton N.J.

46 Spring

July 30, 1929

SECRETARY

1929

SECRETARIES

If you can bear with me once more in speaking of Shields, I'd like to add something to what I have said. I wd do this because I have not the least doubt that if you had time to read his treatise three times - yes, with close attention you wd find it, as I do, an unused asset of the first importance to the painful epigenesis of modern thought. You'd use it to great advantage on many occasions of public address, or of writing for the press. But before showing how that may be, let me put this question - ad hominem!

If we shd be judged by God or man only by the things in wh' we have failed, & never by the things in wh' we have succeeded, wd we not properly resent it as an injustice; tho the judgment came from God himself? But this is the way in wh' Shields has been judged by the greater number of his pupils, & to some extent doubtless by his colleagues. Certainly his colleagues, as well as his pupils generally, prejudged his values with no adequate attention to what they might possibly be; & the college undergraduates are excusable in many cases for such a prejudice.

The colleagues & associates of Shields, in
learning & teaching were inexcusable
their heedless neglect, is chiefly chargeable
with the public neglect that has befallen
a man whose published work was ex-
ceptionally well adapted to the time in which
it was prepared, & might have greatly
aided in composing the differences &
conflicts & tremendous misunderstand-
ings that have afflicted the last seventy
years. That conflict I have followed
closely ever since my college days,
& that treatise I have taken pains to under-
stand. I have found it richly rewarding
in the measure of attention; & the two first
vols whose size & title have frightened off
many readers I have read six times over,
& wd gladly read six times more; tho' such
close attention makes its faults & deficiencies
quite plain. It was said of vol I. by Saul
Harris, of Yale, who wrote the Philosophical
Basis of Theism & the Self-Revelation of God, that
no other man in this country could have
written it. A Boston reviewer of vol I
in its 3d edn, which appeared in '88 when
you were a college junior, that a inciden-
tally the student gets a complete classi-
fication of all knowledge -- The work as a
whole is a wonder of patient acumen &
catholic comprehensiveness, & might be taken
by theologians, men of science & even meta-
physicians, for a joint base & starting point.
The vol. is peculiar in our literature, & deserves
once more that, in the last resort, religious science,

history & metaphysics are necessarily so?
i.e. inseparable from each other in any
cosmic synthesis of knowledge, such as should
reflect the unity of the world & of its ground.
To make the treatise a joint base & starting
point of research for theologians, metaphysicians
& men of science, is exactly what
the author meant it to be, not a closed
system of phil., but a propaedeutic, an
organon of research that wd be both prompt
& exemplify the unity of knowledge; a unity
in wh^{ch} the knowledge represented in Chris-
tian theology is shown in rational coor-
dination with all other knowledge, as, if it
be a science at all, it must be; as it
self a valid science, sharing with every
historical, observational & empirical
science a common ground in well at-
tested experience, a common method of
induction made as exhaustive as possi-
ble, & a common source of imperfection
in the 'infirmities of human nature'. That makes
all science faulty - tho it be science.

Dr Hammond said "No class of works is
reco^d with more suspicion, I had almost
said derision, than those wh^{ch} deal with
science & religion". Nevertheless "As the
highest of the sciences, theology, in the order
of evolution, shd be the last to fall into rank.
It is reserved for it to perfect the final
harmony". This is precisely what Shiller
had shown, not only six yrs earlier in
his vol F, but sixteen yrs earlier in
his first projection of the treatise in 1861.
Of this first vol. we went into three edns

there was better appreciation shown by these
Boston reviewers, & by Geo Ripley of New York,
than was shown by any one in Princeton,
- even by Dr F. L. Patton, whose review did
Shields more harm than any other pub'd, tho
abundantly refuted by Shields himself a few
months later. At that time in this country,
& in Britain there was but one journal of
~~metaphysical~~ metaphysical philosophy, that begun
in 1867 by Wm G. Harris, & continued by him
for 22 years. It was then pub'd in St Louis,
& probably never rec'd from the publishers a
copy of Shields to review; since no notice
even appeared in it. But it ^{was} well spoken
of in the philosophical journals of Germany &
Belgium. It was reviewed at length by
Dr John Hall of W. G. & Dr Henry van Dyke of
St. Louis, but best of all by Geo Ripley of the Tribune,
- Even the Christian Register of Boston, & the
Open Court of Chicago, recognized the learn-
ing, the moral elevation & power of intellect
and organization displayed by the author,
however different his premises from theirs.
Very high encomiums were passed, & intel-
ligent appreciation expressed by Samuel Bat-
rows in the Register, Morton Dexter in
the Congregationalist, & Dr Saml Asquith
(Episcopalian) in the Evening Post. Not one of
these reviewers (I have read them all) fully
recognized Shields' main objective, but
heartily recognized his manifold incidental
values. The treatise was so extended,
& so unlike that one reading wd suffice no
man to grasp its chief end & importance,
& one reading, of course, is all it had from
these early reviewers.

2

A long? Scrutator attached by a Spencerian
agnostic appeared in the Saturday Review
of London, which of course was a mere trifle.
But in 1889, the year of your graduation
from College, Vol. II came out, the back-
bone of the whole work, the greatest single
volume of Philosophy ever written by an
American author; & so far as he knew
(for he told me) not a single Princeton man
was lifted to appraise it; & you, of all
men in your class, left College with the
impression that Shields was a negligible
quantity.

Yet in all the years
of your large public service & interna-
tional influence, a just acquaintance
with Shields, wd have added very much to
your equipment; & in not a few instances
other men of influence wd have extend-
ed his influence through the testimony of your
lips.

There were two men in Scot-
land, whom you may have met, who
held Shields' work in exceedingly high
regard. These were Dr Robert Flint, &
Dr James Lindsay - both of whom were
Christian philosophers of exceptional learn-
ing & weight, & with both whom I had
some correspondence. The last book
publ'd by Flint was Philosophy as Scientia Sci-
entiarum - in the year of Shields' death -
by his general outlook upon Phil'y, & its rela-
tion to Neology Flint came closer to Shields
than any other modern author. Flint had
read an early brochure of Shields on the Matter

of the Sciences, that he thought one of the
best statements of that theme ever made,
tho' not wholly adequate, as no scheme
ever was. His estimate appeared in his
own final volume. On reading it I wrote
Scribner that if there were any one man
living who could write an adequate es-
timate of the *Philosophia Ultima*, Flint was
the man; & suggested that a review copy
of the treatise sh^d be sent him, with an
early pamphlet of my own on Shields. Scrib-
ner did this, & Flint read the two first
volumes - perhaps the third wh^{ch} came out that
year - tho I forget if that reached him.
Then Flint wrote me a brief letter that
I have not at hand to quote verbatim;
but speaking with delighted astonishment,
& the highest confidence in the exceedingly
great & permanent importance of the
treatise, which he said he wd certainly
endeavor to review fully if his health per-
mitted. But that proved the last year of
his life. Had Scribner, who handled
the obs of Flint, sent him Shields I & II
when the second appeared in 1889, Shields
wd have ~~had~~ ^{had} more reputation
in Scotland, ~~than~~ the land of his forefathers,
than he had among us.

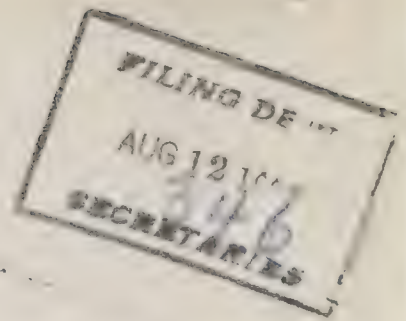
~~He~~ Flint was a man of prodigious
learning in theology, philosophy & much
modern science. His trilogy on Theism,
Anti Theism, & Agnosticism had done
great service. His bk on the Philosophy
of History. But in learning he was well

matched by James Lindsay, recently deceased,
who more than any other British writer
in philosophy kept in rapport with the American
production. He also during many yrs
in the Bibliotheca Sacra & other American
journals reviewed European publications
in this field. He wrote me personally
his valuation of Shields, & his resentment
at the prevailing ignorance of American
authors in Brit. Britain. In 1917 appeared
his own constructive system: A Philosophical
System of Theistic Idealism, quoting
Shields, & sent me a copy. In 1922
he pub'd a supplementary vol. called
Great Philosophical Problems - wh' I have not
seen - & died in 1923, when appeared his
autobiography edited by his widow. I must
look these up.

But a new witness to the significance
of Shields, who has seen only the early bro-
chure, is Henry Evelyn Bliss, Librarian
of the College of the City of New York, who
has just pub'd The Organization of Natural
Science & The System of the Sciences. 800 pp
434. \$5. Henry Holt. A copy of my
Brief Estimate was shown him in the University
Library here, & he wrote me with enthusiasm
of his interest in Shields - whom in his greater
production Bliss has yet to read - but will.

But what is it that makes Shields'
preëminence? In my opinion, he is the only
man in the whole history of philosophy
who has known how to effect the nation-
al coordination of ~~the~~ theology, both compara-
tive & Christian, as a valid science, with
all other science in a true philosophy.

Christianity. For the philosophical ends in
view, involving a cosmic synthesis of
all human science, & the integration
of all human experience, theism &
the experienced fact of an over-revelation,
are assumed by Shields not dogmatically,
but problematically, until his main argu-
ment is complete. Then these working
hypotheses are regarded as reasonably
established, and their relation to the
of theology to all lower sciences is ~~not~~
shown to be complementary, proportional
& ~~correct~~ mutually corrective. Theology
follows sociology as that follows psychology,
& that anthropology, & that geology & that
astronomy, in the natural logical order
of ascent; these being the ^{most} general & capital
sciences in which all other sciences are
incidentally involved & best represented.
In these six sciences - all grounded by induc-
tion in experience, the integration of human
experience completes itself in a cosmic
synthesis more adequately demonstrated
than Spencer, Comte or Hegel in his En-
cyclopedia succeeded in exhibiting; & these
six sciences of experience, with their method of in-
duction, are followed by the metaphysical
sciences, noetics, ontology & the philosophy of religion
with their dialectic of the logical antecedent,
found as the primary & fundamental implica-
tions of man's totalized experience; in which
the phenomenal world-order is compared to find
the noumenal world-ground & its correlatives in
aesthetics, ethics & religion. Cordially Yrs
Henry Wm Rankin -



August 8th, 1929.
(dictated Aug. 7)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
46 Spring Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I thank you warmly for your letter of July 30th with regard to Professor Shields and the Philosophia Ultima.

I don't know whether you will get me under way to read the three volumes or not. I did read very extensively in one of them when I was in college but due, no doubt, to my own obtuseness, it did not lay hold on me, and I ~~stood~~ unconvinced that the other reading that is mapped out ahead should be laid aside for the task of trying to master the Philosophia Ultima.

I do appreciate all the precious effort which you have made to bring me to a better mind and I think I am a little nearer responding to you than I am to a good Swedenborgian friend here in New York who for quarter of a century has been patiently seeking to open my blind eyes to the glories of Swedenborgianism!

with kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

RES:MN

Harry Rankin

RECEIVED

SEP 27 1929

Mr. Speer

Princeton N.J.

46 Spring

Sept 24. 1929

FILED DEPT
NOV 6 1929

SECRETARY

My dear Mr. Speer;

Int.

You doubtless know that my sister, Mrs. Janvier has recently arrived in this country, & makes her headquarters in Philadelphia at the Westbury, 15th & Spruce St. She wishes to spend a year in the interest of the College at Allahabad, while the memory of Rodney Janvier is still fresh in many minds, & then to return & end her days in India. She seems to be in excellent health, & is already booked for a number of addresses on India & Missions - & wishes to get as many such opportunities as she may in the ensuing months. I think she succeeds very well in interesting the ladies of any church - as you can ascertain -

Perhaps it may be practicable
for you to arrange some meetings
for her in Englewood & elsewhere.
She has not spoken of this, nor I to
her, but she has friends in Phila
delphia & neighborhood, also in
Wenton, who have thus far aided
her. She spent three hours with

me in Princeton recently, & I
hope for a two weeks' visit with
her during the winter, or sooner
in Swanton Vt, where on Oct 1

I go again to spend the winter
that will be my address for
the next eight months - if my
life is spared that long; tho my
health is getting precarious. I

have some enlargement of the
heart, such as carried off

D. L. Moody my friends

in Swanton, Herbert Chittenden's fami
ly, who have already made me
very much at home there in
four previous winters, tho'

I wish all cd give my sister a chance to tell the girls of Northfield
about India, where also my mother's youngest sister gave her life, as
second wife of the first Wm. S. Sudden.

Princeton 7/1

Princeton
1909

not last winter when I was there in
Princeton, have wished me to
come again; & wish my sister
to come for a two weeks' visit
while I am there. In case she
can arrange to do that, she can
probably stop over a few days in
Albany with our cousins there, &
so ease the journey, enjoy their
delightful hospitality, & perhaps
address some Presbyterian ladies
of that city. My cousin Edward
is a lawyer, whose partner is his
son Elmsdorf, with two or three
junior partners in addition. His
house, Cherry Hill, was built in 1768
by General Phillip van Rensselaer, &
has been continuously occupied
by descendants of the builder down
the present time: as my cousin's
wife is a van Rensselaer on her
mother's side, & their old colonial
house, near the Schuyler mansion,
is almost an example of 18th
century charm & space on the inside,
tho on the outside it is like a barn.
Its location on So Pearl St is now
a shabby part of town, but originally,

The claims I think will due. cordially and affectionately W. Rankin.

The large acreage sloped down in green
banks to the water's edge, when the
stream was a clean river, when
eagles & Bryants Waterfowl soared
above, & all manner of Slipping Birds
were seen & heard among the trees
& hedge & garden of the large home-
stead lot. The lot has yet four acres
left. & the house is much screened
by shrubbery & trees from the rail-
road, trolley line & gas tanks that
now intervene between their gate, &
the river. But four foot logs, still
burn on the big parlor hearth, fed
from wood grown on ^{the} place. Old
silver hairpins make the ^{dining} table, mili-
tary portraits hang on the wall of the
great stairway, military commissions
signed by J. Washington, beside them,
with the portrait of a son lost in the
German war, ~~beside~~ ^{and} the exquis-
ite engraved testimonial of the French
Government presented to families of Am-
erican officers who thus died. Old new
books of choice variety abound in every
room & in my Cousin's particular den
where 'he rests at last, draws up papers,
writes personal letters, & smokes his
perpetual cigar. You wd like to spend a
day or night in that house, & find out manners
of the best type of a century ago. I am giving you
a rest on Shields, but abate not a tittle of

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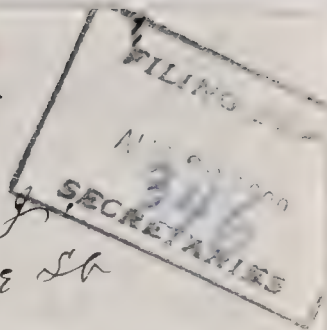
AUG 12 1929

Mr. Speer

Aug 9 . 1929

Princeton N.J.

46 Spring St



Dear Mr. Speer: I had not ventured to say that you wd do well now to spend time in the effort to master Shields, much that he teaches you have already learned from other sources, & his main conclusion is probably one that you, & very many who never read him, have practically shared. Why that when the misinterpretations of Scripture, history & nature at large are removed, the Bible scheme of world-order will be found to coincide with, & complete, the view reached in all the sciences. This, I think, has usually been the ground taken by the larger minds in theology, from Origen to the last few years, & by a few still. This ground taken by Shields first, as a working theory, & last, as a sufficiently proved result, is no new ground; tho' rejected by nationalists of the last century & modernists of the present. What Shields has done ~~was~~ to give it the most complete examination it has ever received in any one treatise, on all planes of experience & science from

lowest physical to highest spiritual level
& realm of research, many atheists
have made it a reasonable propo-
sition in particular fields of study, but
he has, for the first time, brought together
in a comprehensive comparison, ^{on} a
really cosmic scale, the alternative
propositions on the whole line of con-
tact & conflict, by a method of in-
quiry original with himself, & in my
opinion, constituting the most fair &
most philosophical way of approach
to the chief problems of human thought.

But the backbone of his treatise, & also
the very heart of it, are in his second
vol. to which the first is a large, gen-
eral introduction. I can easily see
how, in many instances, one rapid
reading of the first vol. might fail to
show the real objective of the whole.

It was so in my own case, & plain-
ly in the case of not a few reviewers.

But happily in my own case years
before reading either vol. I had read
the early essay in which the work was
first projected. This essay forms a
concise conspectus of the subsequent treatise,
& makes perhaps a stronger
impression than the first vol. alone
would of the unity & meaning of the
whole, no less than of its exceptional
scope.

That Essay, wh' I read in my first year of College, has guided the reading of all the years coming after; but I never read the treatise until both vols were out, & the first in a revised form. I then read them together, greatly interested, but, as I must confess, considerably baffled at first perusal, to understand the method & meaning of the whole.

There is a kind of repetition running through the volumes that is a little wearisome, tho' marked by a tidal movement of cumulative force, & many brilliant passages that light the way. At first the reader may fail to see the woods for the trees. But patient continuance of effort discovers the value & significance of a tremendous intellectual enterprise. A reviewer of both vols in the Examiner, New York. July 18. 1889

says: "In a work of such magnitude, & of such encyclopedic compass, it is easy to misconceive the purpose of the writer, & even to dismiss with a sneer the great enterprise of a philosophical scholar, who, without formally professing to do so, has really been compelled, by the very nature of his task, to take all knowledge for his province".

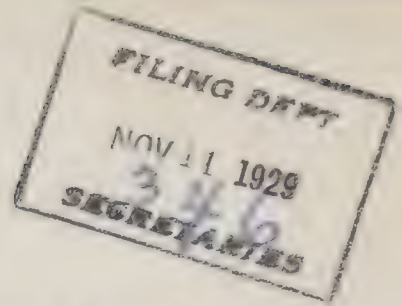
No production of approaching the scope of this was ever fully appreciated with one reading. My own appreciation has only steadily increased with each ~~each~~ of my successive readings, & one infers

when I was better able to do it than now.
 But how many readers in any genera-
 tion since Plato have a sufficient first
 hand knowledge of his Dialogues to form
 an independent judgment of his worth & teach-
 ing? This is dwelt upon in a most illumina-
 ting manner by Emerson in the second
 much later of his two great essays on Plato.
 But the same thing can be said of Emerson ^{himself}
 who has been very commonly misunder-
 stood & underestimated as to the unity & value
 message of his total work, by those who
 read his Monologues in scraps,
 & never with sufficient continuity to
 learn his fundamental position or importance.
 Every man's reading is inevitably lim-
 ited, & we are forced to choose amid the
 multitude of claims on our attention.
 But what I say of Plato & Emerson applies
 no less to Bacon, Leibnitz, Kant & Hegel
 all of whom are understood at first
 hand by only a very limited group of stu-
 dents. None of us can read all things,
 not even all we want to read. But
 I have reason to thank God for directing
 my attention in early years to both Em-
 erson & Shields.

I suppose you are not a subscriber to
 the Princeton Theological Review, & never
 saw the three articles of mine on Shields in
 1915-6. I meant to send them to you, but think
 you were out of the country at that time.
 Thank you for your patience with my interest.
 Yours Cordially
 Henry W. Rankin

> persistence

Of course you know that my sister the
 Mrs. Gamwell has arrived in the
 wishes a year's
 return.



November 6, 1929

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

It was a pleasure to get some time ago your letter of September 24th which I am sharing with Miss Sheppard and Miss Elliott, two of the women secretaries of our Board. I need not tell you how highly I esteem Mrs. Janvier. I have not heard from her for some time but perhaps Miss Sheppard has been in communication with her and she will know whatever Mrs. Janvier has expressed as to her mind with regard to her future work.

It is a very attractive picture that you paint of the Albany home. I wish I might have the opportunity of seeing it and meeting your cousin there. That generation with its ideals and attitudes is too much passed away.

Elliott was down today from Northfield. He and his associates are working diligently on the campaign for sufficient endowment funds to meet the various needs of the Institution and supplementing what the schools will hope to continue to receive in annual donations from friends and supporters.

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

WES/d

December 31, 1930.

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JAN 1 1931
346
SECRETARY

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton,
Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

It was a great pleasure to receive a little while ago an envelope from you addressed to me at Englewood, containing newspaper clippings that you had cut out for me. I am very much obliged, indeed, for these and for the kind thoughtfulness with which you cut them out for me and sent them to me.

I trust that you are well and are having a restful time this winter in your old habitat in Vermont. It must be very much more wintry there than it has been or is here with us.

We spent Christmas at Northfield with Elliott and his family and it was wintry enough there. I never saw a more beautiful day than the Christmas morning. It was very cold and the world was covered with snow, and all the trees were filled with most delicate hoarfrost. It was just like a dream world.

Everything seemed to be going well in the school and Elliott reports that they have made good progress in the special fund which they are raising for endowment, for pensions and for the better equipment and support of the schools.

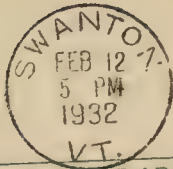
With kind regard and best wishes for the New Year,

Very cordially yours,

RES:R

Swanton ~~A. J. H.~~, Feb 12, 1932

Dear Dr Speer: The economic conditions of Japan which have produced the invasion of China have fall of convincing exposition in the N.Y. Sun, Feb 6, by a Washington Correspondent with access to the latest investigation. But if this invasion unites the whole of China into one nation, which since the Empire it has not been, China will be invincible - whatever initial advantage Japan may gain, & the invasion will prove its greatest blessing. Short of knowing Christ. Sad has a controversy with all nations, but China, the oldest nation with continuous history, is likely to last to have its government overthrown in the final upheaval, before he comes whose right it is to reign. Truly, A. W. Rankin

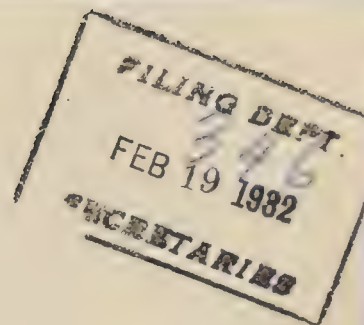


THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr Robert E. Spear
~~Englewood~~
~~N.J.~~

156 4th Ave.
N. Y. C.

H. W. Barker



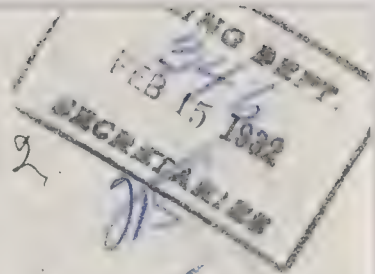
Secretary of

Feb 8. 1932

FEB

Dr R. E. Spear

Englewood N.J.



My dear Dr. Spear: Letters have
reached me from yourself & Dr. Brown.
He hopes to be in Wash. next
Summer, & I wish it might be
possible for me to be there at the
same time, & when you are there
again. Some years ago I
wrote you about the Tannu's
of me rather, & told you I wanted
them to reach the custody of the
Board in the event of my death.
But you might have taken them
any time since then if I had
supposed you or Dr. Brown
could use them. The
Tannu's, & most of the Carter
documents, are in one trunk
at the Seminary Store House, back
of the Cow Barn, & Mr. Hill has
consented to take charge of all
my effects there stored in case
I am disabled for making
final disposition myself, as
I still hope to do.

It was July 1926 that I left North's
last for Princeton. Just before
going I had purpose^d to spend
a month in deep-mining my
boxes, & deciding what to do
with their contents. But I wished
- to visit Princeton to use the
Libraries. Being to W. R.'s quarrel
with me I was no longer persona
grata to him, & he had given
orders before going to Europe
that I should not be in town
when he returned. I was
taken to ~~North's~~ ^{Princeton} by an employee
of the Seminary, who was ^{to} help
me find a suitable lodging
for the following winter, before
new students arrived to fill
every room in town. But I
settled on finding a place, en-
gaging it for September, to be ta-
ken back to North's for another
month. A telegram from Albert
to Mr. Pagson, who had conveyed
me in his own car to Princeton,
ordered his immediate return
after getting me a room. This
message reached him while I

was away from the house making
a call, & I arrived back to find
him gone. I was left without
funds, & no way of getting back
to Northfield, & no way was open
to me since that day. My board was
paid by funds given by old stu-
dents of the N. Schools, but no money
passed into my hands. & there
were weeks in which I could
not procure stationery or postage
or laundry work, until a lady
in Princeton who had long known
me helped me out. I spent the
summers in Princeton & winters
in Swanton & then a whole
year in Princeton until coming
here the last time. My loss of the
libraries was most profitable to
myself, but can never be of ser-
vice to others unless a miracle
of money restores my health. But
for the collapse of health ~~there~~
I would not have lost my prop-
erty, or been left dependent as I
have been. But so long as I had
means & strength I served the in-
terests of Northfield to the limit.
I have put none of my own money
into those schools, & raised no one
for them from other sources -

than the schools ever spent on me,
as D.L.M. well knew, & fully appre-
ciated; as he also knew that this
was the least part of my service
in that place - all of which was
ignored by his successor; But
my quarrel with him - as his with
me - was not on the score of his
conduct towards me, but of his
flagrant & habitual injustice to
many others - Conspicuously to his
own brother, to Miss Hall & to Mr
Dickenson - which began with
his mother's death, & culminated
in his treatment of poor Soa & of
all those Trustees who had been
his own best friends for many
years. In publishing to the world
his personal indictment of Elliot
he floated the very men who had
stood by him after his father's death
thick & thin.

His life was spared to complete the re-
biography of his father - impossible
had he not resigned all office &
to repeat of his sins - which may
God grant before too late. Yet I
have never been other than his un-
reigned friend, have served his
interests in many ways unrecog-

ing by him; & to day, were it in
my power, I would do any kind-
ness to him or his, short of con-
fessing the offences by which to my
certain knowledge he has wronged
many others - even those most
serviceable to himself; & most
generous toward him in their
sentiments.

I think the explana-
tion & explanation of his character
lies in the fact that as the first
son of a very distinguished public
man he was surrounded from
early life with the hurtful flattery
of his father's friends, until self-
importance became too often the
major premise of his conduct.

Every summer since leaving Northford
I have wished & needed to ^{be} back
to attend to my things in that place
while I still had strength to do
it. But now, even if I were
there, I could not, without very
efficient assistance, undertake
that effort. But I would greatly
like opportunity to supervise it.
Most of my books I have long
since given the two schools, & re-
ceived large gifts from others,

But I have a few left, such as I
we most need to use, if ever
well enough to continue my long
belated studies. Besides these
are many personal or family
papers & pictures, with printed &
ms material of study, & other
things I cannot locate nor even
recall, so long is it since
I could go through these boxes.
All the letters written to the Board
by Dr McCarter from Japan I
had found in a handsome
volume; but I gathered from
surviving friends in China &
Japan after his death a consider-
able number of important testi-
monies - including one from Min-
ister Tanaka who knew him well
who says that in the Low Chow affair
Dr McCarter did ~~not~~ much to pre-
vent a war, while his educational
work & the influence of his person-
al character were beyond praise.
I am sorry that I did not get
out the autobiography with a
few notes the day after his death,
when it would have been well-
come to many readers - & long

is living, & then prepare this
other material for a second
volume of about the same size,
including a number of his publish-
ed & uns. papers. Even now, if
I were in health, I would wish
to do that, & double the value of
the book already printed.

You may recall that in 1923
I wrote the American Geographi-
cal Society about the Low Chow Pan
Phlet, of which that Society possess-
ed two copies, one given by himself
as a member, & one I think by
S. Wells Williams. I know of only
two other copies in this country,
one at Yale, in the S. W. Williams
library, & one owned until his death
by the geologist Lyman of Philadel-
phia, which possibly now belongs
to the U. P. library, together with the
collection of Chinese & Japanese
books presented by Dr. McCarter be-
fore his final return to Japan.

I advised the Geographical Society
to guard its copies against theft
by either Japanese or Chinese
students who wd instantly recog-
nize its value. The Society
at once had made some photo-
stat copies one of which was

sent to me. This copy I shall
now send you from Swanton
for the Library of the Board, sub-
ject at any time to my use, if I
should need it. All this other
material I give the Bd also
subject to my possible use,
when you or Dr Brown can ob-
tain it. But I would urge
you to read this pamphlet, as per-
tinent to the present action of
Japan, & as all sufficient evidence
were there no other, of ~~Dr~~ ^{Dr} Williams
for reaching scholarship & influence
in those countries. A copy of this
pamphlet in the hands of Secretary
of State Simpson at this time, would
make an invaluable key to all
the Japanese conquests since 1880
& to the present war: Korea, Formosa,
Hainan, Corea, Port Arthur &
Manchuria. I shall lag this
to the Secretary of the Geographical
Society. Also ask Dr Brown to
read it with his best attention.
Let me know that it reaches you.
Writing gets difficult - enough
for today. Yrs cordially
Henry Wm Rankin

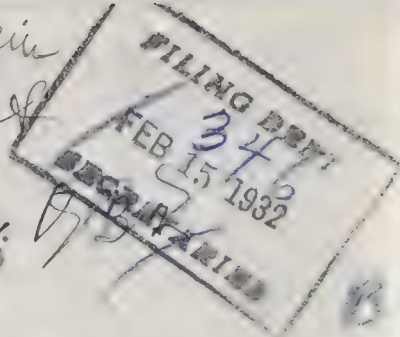
R. E. Speer

10 Rankin

FEB 19 1932

Swanton Vt

Feb. 9: 1932



Ans.

Dear Dr. Speer

20209 by registered post
to Englewood I am forwarding
the McClellan pamphlet on the
Loachas dispute between China
& Japan. The claims made
to Japanese supremacy in the
Loachas Islands were as false
as the forged decreets of the
Papacy. But these claims

were officially presented
to Gen Grant, who had consent-
ed to act as arbiter in the
dispute between Japan & China on the
request of both Countries.

The Japanese ~~but~~ never supposed
that any foreigner existed with
such a knowledge of sources
as would qualify him to per-
form an effective refutation.

The Japanese claims were published in two English language papers of Tokio. & were also accepted as a valid statement in the year 1879
Dr McCarter was then acting in official capacity to the first Chinese Legation in Japan as its Foreign Secretary & Adviser. The establishment of this Legation was due to his own initiative as conveyed to Peking by the Chinese man who became co-ordinate Minister, having as his chief a man of higher rank without his equipment for the post. This man had been many years earlier a pupil of Dr McCarter in chemistry & physics, while acting as the scholar & secretary of a commercial guild in Ningpo. He became interested in steam navigation, from the suggestion of Dr McCarter bought for his company the first steamer ever owned & operated by a Chinese firm.

This was the beginning of the immense trade as the Yangtze carried an immense steamship nation-owned. But for some time this first steamer carried the tribute rice up the coast to Peking under imperial direction. This gave the Ningpo merchant-scholar influence at Court which made possible the Legation to Japan. All the French & English correspondence was handled by Dr de Castej, who enjoyed the utmost confidence of his Chinese employers, & great prestige among the diplomats in Peking. His depth in Chinese

learning, & extraordinary tact in handling natives of both countries made him most acceptable to all parties concerned. He had begun the study of Japanese on an early visit of some months in 1861, & never wholly interrupted it. When ten years later he accepted Dr Verbeke's invitation to join him in organizing the first modern University of Japan he returned & continued the daily study of Japanese, during his five years' connection with the University. His ready three years in the Legation, & kept it up after

returning for a long stay in this country. He also gave much attention to ^{the} Korean language, as all his life he had been learning new dialects & tongues.

The aims of Japan in Loo Choo led him to collect all the accessible native records both Japanese & Chinese bearing on the relations of those islands to both countries. When the Japanese claims were published he was prepared to meet them with exhaustive & decisive evidence to the contrary. But this preparation & the written result were conducted without the knowledge or assistance of any native Japanese. Lest his purpose be betrayed. Few, if any, of the missionaries supposed his proficiency in Japanese was sufficiently advanced to permit his doing, without native assistance, this labor of research. But it was done by himself alone. Not only so, but during the visit of General Grant, Dr. McCarter was chairman of the American Reception Committee, was thrown much with the General, went over with him in detail all the maps & data

He advised the General to propose the topographical ~~compromise~~ compromise between the two countries to lessen the friction, which was proposed ^{by him} & at first accepted by Japan. But the Peking government was divided, & by its own blunder the Chinese lost all by demanding too much. The General Grants decision was lost, & the islands lost to China. But the publication of an anonymous publication of Dr McCarter's articles created intense interest to know who the author could be, not learned until after his resignation from the embassy & return to this country. I ^{also} greatly moderated the violence of Japan's attitude to China. Mr Tanaka, afterwards Minister to Washington, & former ~~head~~ Minister of Education, believed that Dr McCarter ^{had} incited a war. I had met him in Tokio in 1896, & later he wrote me to this effect. He had immense admiration for the Dr & a cordial affection.

Two occasions -
 1. When McCarter was in Japan

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington now possesses the splendid testimonials in art. presented to Dr. McCarter by the Japanese Government on his retirement from the University, & the Univ. of Pennsylvania has the gold medal & Commemorative as Han, Consul General for China given him by Li Hung Chang for his defense of Chinese claims to the Loo Choo Islands. It was said repeatedly in Japanese papers that the only foreigner competent to write the Loo Choo articles in defense of China was Ernest Satow, then Secretary of British Legation, & later Minister to Peking. But when it became known that Dr. McCarter was the author, many wondered they had not suspected that before. I examined files of the English language papers of the time

In the old Astor Library, besides
giving three many vols of Foreign
Affairs issued by our Govern-
ment to find such accounts &
Commendations of his earlier offi-
cial work in China as no one
would guess from the meagre
narrative of his life ~~from~~ ^{by} his
own pen.

I still think, as I wrote you
years ago, that no missionary
ever went to China or other
heathen land, who has exempli-
fied so completely as did Dr
McCartee all the six func-
tions of a Pioneer usually
distributed between different
men: Medical, Educational,
Literary, Scientific, Politi-
cal, & Evangelistic - the last
supplying the ruling motive of
the whole. But during his

last years in Japan few be-
sides Dr Hepburn & Dr Verbech
of his missionary associates
knew the range of his equipment
or the singular thoroughness of
his work in every department.

He had brilliant versatility without superficiality, ^{was} ~~dis-~~ dained from the world for the kind of pioneer work he accomplished. Says Emerson, "When the Master of the Universe has points to carry in his government he impresses his will in the structure of minds"

Would God I had ten years of sound health to finish what I have begun to do for the memory of Dr McCarter & of Dr Shields & of J. G. Moody.

In the history of philosophy Shields first & Shields alone has shown us how may I must be effected the rational coordination of theology as a valid tho improvable, science, with all science, to complete the cosmic synthesis of philosophy. Apart from this ~~result~~ condition no adequate philosophy is possible. With it the universe of theology, the universe of metaphysics & the universe of empirical science will coalesce in one selfsame universe identical with that of Christ's scriptures, sublime & morally sufficient beyond ^{all} the best dreams of the East. Cordially Yrs. W Rankin

PS

I hope you won't file away
this pamphlet without
first reading it, & getting
Dr Brown to read it.

|| Also let me ^{know} that you safely
receive it.

If this pamphlet were
now in the hands of Sec
retary Stimson, & his
colleagues in the State
Dept. These men would
have a key to the whole
policy of Japanese Cou-
quest between 1879 & 1932.

Of I were a well man

The last Secretary
of the Smithsonian In-
stitution wrote me of
its immense obligation
to Dr McCarter for
his labor of love there
in identifying & classi-
fying its large collec-
tion of objects brought
from the Far East. He
has gone to a higher tribu-
nal of judgment than that
of blundering men.

I would get it republished
in its original form
for all the Chancellories
of this Country & Great
Britain.

It is agreed I'll
appear. H. W. R.

All the native source
books used by Dr. McC
are now in the Library
of the N. P.

P.S.

I see that ambassador
sabor to Japan, Cam-
eron Forbes (grandson
to Ralph Waldo Emerson)
has just accused to
his face the Prime Minister
of having deceived him
regarding Tap-see
poets in China. This
is an old story - see
played in the Los
Angeles Herald.

You know that the
North Pacific Coast
many complaints made

of Mr Dickerson who has
never officially asked
to answer for himself -
He was condemned with-
out a hearing.

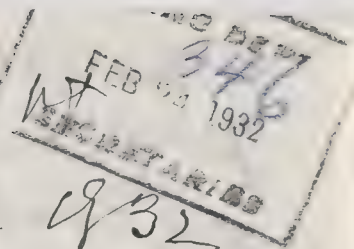
The only amends the Board
can ever make us to ask
him soon for his
account of things, &
then make him a
Juryman as the imme-
diate successor to W.R.

H. W. R.

copy

File

Shewan & Co



Feb 11 1932

Mr H. J. Brown
New York City
156 Fifth Ave

✓ B
✓

My dear Mr Brown

Yours of 12th inst rec'd.
Am sorry you did not have
those Journals to use be-
fore finishing your history.
They certainly contain a
large amount of intimate,
inside history, ^{bearing} on the be-
ginning & conduct of our
Presbyterian missions.
If I had known what you
were doing I wd have
got them into your hands;
but perhaps it may not

be too late for you to make
profitable use yet of these
records.

I would like very much
to be in Northford next sum-
mer when you are there,
perhaps this May, if possible.
In any case the trunk contain-
ing the Journals & other ma-
terial on his life & Dr. C.
Carter's her gift will place
at your disposal.

I have written again to
Dr. Speer, & he will
tell you what.

I wish he would turn
into a book the material
he has about George
Bawen of India, or
that I might live to
do it. Bawen, whom
Wm Taylor called the

Land of India, began as a deist
by reading Gibbon's Rome at
the age of 14. He became
a highly accomplished man
of the world, in language,
philosophy & Music - also
I think Mathematics, who
spent years in Europe bent
on literary celebrity, before
the death of his fiancée
turned him to God. He
had then passed through
agnosticism & Pantheism,
published one Romance,
& written another, of which
he used the MS for showing
paper after his conversion.
Then a persistent & repeated
study of the 4th Gospel. He
was led into an exalted
experience of Christ, con-
stituting his individual
Pentecost - while attending

Union Seminary, as a classmate
of my stepfather Dr Robert
Dickman of Madison N.T.
In India he exemplified
during 40 years the highest
levels of Christian charac-
ter & influence on natives
& foreigners, & made his
Bombay Guardian as great
a paper in its way as the
Manchester Guardian of
England. He was friend
alike of highest & lowest
castes, of all missionaries
& civil rulers, consulted
by Government & by his
nearest neighbors, a man
of God is so unmistakable
a degree, that no heathen,
worldling, atheist or ag-
nostic could study his life
without finding that the God re-
vealed in Christ can be experi-
mentally better known than any
other object of knowledge.
Yours truly, Henry M. Rankin

P.S. Dr Wm H. P. Martin
 was my father's junior
 colleague & intimate friend
 in Ningo, who in his
 Cycle of Cathay commemo-
 rates him in unusual
 terms, tho without indica-
 ting the multiparious charac-
 ter of my father's work.

Dr Martin's estimate of Dr
 McCarter makes an unfor-
 tunate misstatement in
 saying that the Dr would
 faint at an operation, & in
 surgery would cut a pa-
 tient's tendons - both state-
 ments being impossible to
 any surgeon, & never in-
 stanced even once in the
 large & highly successful
 practice of Dr McCarter.
 How Dr Martin could have
 made that incredible
 statement is unaccountable,

tho he very highly apprecia-
ted the his qualities & work
in all other respects.

Dr McCarter was born to be
a pioneer, & exemplified in
his sole career with extraor-
dinary ability, thoroughness, in-
fluence & success the six
different functions usually
distributed among different
men in mission work;
Medical, Educational, literary,
Scientific, Political & Evan-
gelistic — the last making
the motive for the whole.

As a medical man of
unusual skill, tact and
sympathy, he reached every
kind of native & foreigner,
& might have made a great
fortune out of his practice.

From the head of the Roman
Catholic Mission at Ningpo
a tribute of high regard &
obligation appears in a note
written in Latin, to be found

in both China & Japan,

Some where in my effects there
at Northpd. The Hon. is a Commu-
nity at Ningpo always employ-
ed him when possible &
was ready to engage him at
a high compensation for his
regular service, if would con-
sent - This is recorded in my
Father's Journals

As acting Consul for some
years, & in several diplomatic
crises, his service to our
Government rec'd the highest
commendation in the reports
to Washington of several Amer-
ican Ministers & Commissioners,
This example was spoken of as
of the kind that every American
in office ought to show. But
every dollar of his remuneration
for any work outside the mis-
sion was turned over to the
Board exceeding in amount
during several years the sal-
ary the Board gave him.

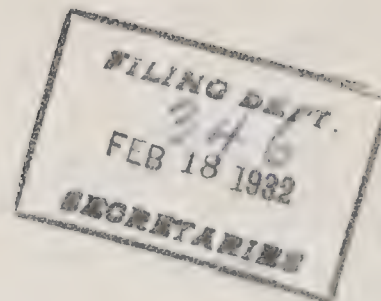
Not only Minister Tanaka of
Japan to Washington, but Col Shep-
pard, our Consul to China, & later
Adviser to the Japanese Govt, be-

lieved that Dr McCaulee was
instrumental in averting two
Wars - one with Russia over
Saghalien, & one with China
over Lou Choo, I think I sent you
at the time my article in the Am.
Journal of Sociology, 1907, on the
Political Values of the Am. Missionary
An earlier article in the Bibliotheca
Sacra in 1898 on the Trade of China &
the United States, was read by John
Hay before the Boxer Revolt, & from
him I rec'd 30 British & American
addresses to which he wished copies
to be sent.

After Dr McCaulee's
death I rec'd letters from Bishop
Moale & Hudson Taylor & others
expressing their sense of his unique
value to the whole native, foreign,
& Missionary Community in China
& Hudson Taylor's grateful acknowl-
edgment of my father's large assistance
to him in his first Chinese years
Dr Nevins was my father's junior
College & intimate friend, in whose
house at Lungchow my father died -
all narrated ~~in his book~~ by Mrs Ne-
vins in her bk on Our Life in China.

I edited Dr Nevins' bk on Demond's
Session adding 100 pages of bibliography
I collected important letters & reviews
that I hoped to utilize in a future edn.
tho the 2d edn with all the corrections
I was then able to make. Now James in this
country & Andrew Lang in England were
the best champions of the Nevins Book - &
my Nevins material is somewhere in North
York Conscience, H. V. R.

February 15, 1932



Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your two good letters of February 8th and 9th have been received and also the pamphlet "Audi Alteram Partem". In your letter of February 9th you speak of sending the pamphlet by registered post to Englewood. I have not lived in Englewood for six years now but the pamphlet has reached me safely and I am turning it over to Mr. Brown and sharing with him both your letters.

As I have said Mrs. Speer and I gave up our Englewood home long ago when all the children had left. We have lived in the city since and have an apartment now at 24 Gramercy Park. It is safest, however, to address all mail here at the office where it is sure to be cared for even if I am away.

It was very good to get your letters and I only wish that you felt that you had strength enough to go on with the tasks which have been on your mind and heart for all these years. Could you not be doing a little on each of them arranging within the next year or two to put in final shape your estimate of Dr. Shields, your notes of Dr. McCartee and any further comment or a revision of Dr. Nevius's book on "Demon Possession."

I hope that Dr. Brown may be able to take advantage of your offer with regard to your father's diaries. I am glad to know that Mr. Fitt has all your papers safely stored at Northfield.

I have the George Bowen material and am still hoping some day to be able to work it over more adequately than I did in connection with the sketch published some years ago in a volume entitled "Studies of Missionary Leadership."

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

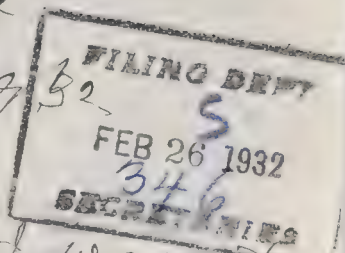
RES:B

W. H. Rankin

at Montreal 44

R. E. Speer

Feb 18. 1932



FEB 20 1932
to Mr. D. E. Speer

Ans. ~~You~~ at hand - I was not aware that you had left England to take rooms in New York, & usually have been accustomed to addressing you at your home, instead at the office; to find you more at leisure - if to such a man as you leisure is possible what was possible fifty years ago, or seventyfive, in the way of leisure, is scarcely possible today to any able bodied man. This present evil alone is just so much more evil for that reason. Many years ago Thos Carlyle said to an American; You are rushing Niagara. What

would he do today? These words
have also been ascribed to Dean
Canby; & if both men used them,
two such contradicted historians,
what ominous insight it be-
trayed! But in the account to come
things will be better, & in the
yet future account referred to
several times by Paul, in which
the cumulative purposes will
reach a dispensation of the
fulness of times when all hea-
ven & earth will be recon-
ciled & made one in Christ.
Now I share to the full the
enthusiasm of the funda-
mentalists on the supernatural,
I do not approve all the defini-
tions of doctrine they commonly
hold, & some of them will soon
look on me as headless. One thing
- tho. do not seem to me to under-
stand, one thing I find plainly

Taught in scripture, tho' in many passages obscured by the translation, is the acyclic constitution of the Universe, in which successive cycles of time, each a new dispensation in the plans of God, his free reaching ends reach new fulfillments that can only bring even new satisfaction to the intellectual & moral nature of his children, new opportunities of service. This is what Tagler Lewis called "the ancient idea of worlds in time, as distinguished from worlds in space." I know of only two authors who have done a measure of justice to this conception which I think makes the whole scheme of Creation & Redemption immeasurably more sublime & morally sufficient than the common view of one limited age ending in judgment followed by an unlimited eternity projected as a straight line with no new prospect to anticipate.

In a forgotten book by Lagler Lewis
~~published~~ The Six Days of Creation, published
in 1855 first in Schenectady & London
& 20 yrs later in Edinburgh & New York,
& again in his notes to his edition of
Lange's Genesis & Ecclesiastes,
this conception is elaborated & vin-
dicated by an author who was
never excelled among American
scholars for his combination of Greek
& Hebrew culture. Every book by Lagler
Lewis is far in advance of his
own time & largely in advance of
the present. His unrivalled edn
of Plato's Laws Book Ten is an in-
valuable introduction not only to
the whole of Greek philosophy, but
of all philosophy to this day, & ex-
hibits the foundation on which all
that was ever best in theistic phi-
losophy has been built.

Many a College agnostic, or merely
naturalistic theist, would be straight-
ened out by the study of this little
book, which can be had for fifty
cents among dealers in old stock.

You can read it through in six
hours, & nearly master it in
six days. You will be well
equipped with up to date ammunition
in addressing students. There
used to be theological standpatters

2

to whom I. Lewis has not wholly
accepted, tho' no man among
them was more convinced of
plenary inspiration than he was.
But both his views of inspiration
& those of creation would please
most who should study him
today. Following the lead of
Lewis, Edward Beecher, the
eminent scholar of that family,
published in 1878 his last & most mature
volume, in which this conception
of the aëonic universe, handed
by Lewis for its bearing on past
time, is dealt with by Beecher for
its bearing on the future: Both
authors will help any careful
reader to mount up on wings
like eagles, & see the whole and
beast bathed in the glory of God.
But there are some other neglect-
ed authors who could prove an
invaluable asset ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ the painful
ignancies of modern thought, if
students in this speeding age
could be got to read them closely enough
to master their data & their main
objective. These include Shields of

Princeton, & Dr Wm F. Warren, first
President of Boston University,
splendid in the range & quality of
his learning, & great in the hearts
of his pupils, Beecher's book is
called History of Opinions (a
just & honest history) on the Scrip-
tural Doctrine of Retribution.
(A. Appleton) out of print & priceless.
Dean West said to me three years
ago Shields had vision, & he
was greatly neglected.

The fact is that because he had
so great a vision they set him
down for a visionary, & let it
go at that. But what President
Hibben has done for Hegel, I would
do for Shields if I were in health.
Hibben has made for Hegel, also
grossly misunderstood by very
many, the most luminous &
readable Commentary in the English
language, strongly vindicating
the Theism of Hegel, as ~~he~~ did when
I Harass him, with Stuart
Everett & Morris in this country &
in Gt Br. Stirling & Wallace Caird.

I will quote you here what I wrote
to Dean West on my 78th birth-
day three yrs ago. West & I entered
College together, tho we didn't leave
together.

Among modern authors Shields
became for me the strongest in-
fluence through his conception of
philosophy as the synthesis of all
learning, & integration of all
experience in rational coordi-
nation, to find the bearings of the
whole on the various problems
of human thought.

Our men of science & theological
stumpatters are at loggerheads
because they do not know how
to coordinate their data. But
Shields has shown us plainly how
that may be done, & how, to com-
plete philosophy, it must be done,
& he is ignored. The moral ac-
tor in this method is only that of
fairplay between all parties concerned
in dealing with opposed propositions.
This is only Bacon's doctrine of idols
carried out, & the last thing most
men care to heed. Shields does
not pretend to answer all the ques-
tions that he raises, but, like Socrates,
he gains his end by asking questions.

His questions cover the ground so well that a careful reader could find the answers for himself.

Because as a classroom teacher he was too easy with the boys to make them work, few realized the greatness of his mind. A prophet with small honor in his own country, I believe no American at any time has written philosophy, with so comprehensive a grasp of its requirements as Shields. So profound a sense of the unity of science, so clear an insight into the issues at stake, or so practical a method of approach to the higher problems. Yet his magnum opus is not a closed system of philosophy. But an organon of research. As such it has never been equalled. That it lacks completion & precision I ascribe to the discouragement of persistent indifference to his splendid effort on the part of his own colleagues & pupils. Yet no scholar in any department of learning could master that treatise without finding the vital connections of his own special interests with the whole of learning, & gaining a conception of the universe of human experience so coherent, so magnificent & so inspiring as no man else in the history of philosophy has

presented, ³ The place of Shields as
a thinker is with the magnates of
all time,

So far to Dean West. Shields' treatise is a philosophical clearing house, which if mastered, so to speak, by a student in his college days, would give direction & an index to all his future studies. I show him how all the sciences, including theology, are members one of another - so much so that if one science suffers all the sciences suffer with it, that seen together in their most independent branches, & in prerogative instances, the several sciences, together with theology as a valid tho' innumerable science, like all the rest, sustain to each other an organic relation mutually complementary & corrective; while philosophy itself is only the terminal form of science, seeking the fundamental presuppositions common to the whole of experience. This was Aristotle's view of philosophy, as it is that of Shields; while the *Philosophia Prima* of Aristotle

can only be completed in a philosophy ultinia, for the obvious reason that what is first in the order of being can only be adequately or best understood from what is last in the order of knowing.

The several sciences reflect different categories of experience. The highest plane of experience is that of religion. The highest religious experience of the human race is that of the Hebrew prophets & apostles & the Christ. Christ himself is our largest single datum, both historically & perennially known as such. Philosophy, in its large cosmic sense, has always taken the whole of man's experience for its province. Any philosophy that fails to reckon with the most important forms of experience, is truncated at its best, & no philosophy can be adequate that is not in accordance with the Christ. All facts of experience are known to us by the testimony of those to whom the experience comes. All ~~accepted~~ such testimony is authority in every science alike.

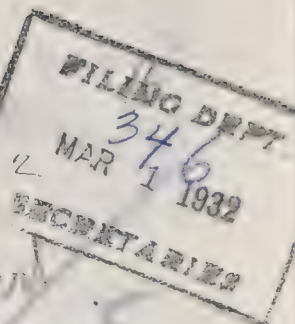
The maximum of experience has the maximum authority. The Hebrew prophets & apostles exhibit a consensus of testimony to the experienced fact of an actual revelation. Their concordant testimony is that of witnesses possessing a moral weight unmatched by any body of witnesses other sciences can bring together. "If we receive the witness of men the witness of God is greater. For the witness of God is this, that he hath testified of his Son" (1 John 5: 8). The science of theology, as a human interpretation of data, is imperfect like every other science. But it rests on the concordant & coordinate testimony of the prophets, the apostles, the Christ & Eternal God himself. The magna charta of philosophy can be found in Romans 1: 20 & is amplified in the 111th Psalm. In the history of philosophy Shields alone has shown us how we can effect the rational coordination of theology as a valid science with all science to complete the cosmic synthesis of philosophy. It is Augustine who by the way of philosophy was led to Christ who tells

his that the despiser of philosophy is
a despiser of truth. The prevalence
of bad philosophy only makes more
necessary the good. All philosophy
from the beginning has taken one of
two directions - towards God or away
from him. Robert Flint of Edinburgh
never saw Shields' treatise until a
year before the death of Flint, who then
wrote his enthusiastic interest in
it in Shields & determination to
be hindered by his decease, to do his best
to make Shields known to Brit. Britain.
James Lindsay quotes Shields in
his Theistic Idealism, & writes me
to the same effect. I have read 60
or 70 reviews of Shields' books written
on their first appearance, the best
were not written in Princeton, but
in New York, & Boston, Germany &
Belgium. Those two first volumes
that have won me some readers
I have read six times through
I would gladly six times more.
But a new series of Rippond
lectures by A. E. Taylor gives a
splendid new defense of the scien-
tific value of theology & its claim to
recognition in philosophy such as
Shields has given it. Even when I wrote
to me his concurrence with my po-
sition on the primary place of experience
in theology - which I had learned largely from
Shields. Cordially yours H. W. Rauskin

H. W. Benton

Wentworth St.

Feb 20. 1932



Mr. H. J. Brown

New York City

156 Fifth St.

Robert

Dear Mr. Brown;

Mr. Speer tells me he has
rec'd the de Carter pamphlet on
the Japanese pretensions to
the Loo Choo Islands in 1879,
& that he has turned it over
to you. Let me suggest that
this is the time to read that
pamphlet with the best attention.
It furnishes a key to the whole
foreign policy of Japan in
the last fifty years. The
attack upon Loo Choo was
the initial movement of Jap
anese imperialism in the new
era, as the attack upon
Shanghai is the latest.

Between these lie Formosa, Korea,
Port Arthur, Kia Chiao (forget
the spelling) Manchuria, &c

The Japanese need of area for
expansion is certainly very
great on the score of popula-
tion, & economic & national
debt, but the methods em-
ployed have always been those
of duplicity & force.

Jaworsend Harris said they
were the worst liars he
had ever met in his life.

Dr McCauley's discussion is
timely today, & deserves re-
publication in full with
copies placed in the State
dept of all governments.

The original file of Japanese
Gazette in which these arti-
cles were first publ'd was
destroyed, or most of it,

In a fire that occurred in the
office of the Paper many years
ago. Very few reprints had
been made, & the document
is extremely scarce, & valuable,
& subject to theft by interested
parties. The Geographical Society
has two copies of the original manu-
script in which the page & type are
both larger & more legible, from
which two or three photostats were
made. I may be able to
make some future use of the copy
in your hands - tho' doubtful;
but subject to that use, I give
the document to the library of
the Mission Board, hoping
that both you & Mr. Speer
will read it presently.

By order of Li Hung Chang it
was translated at the time
into Chinese, & our minister
to China should have been at-
tending called to it. My Pa-
ther's Journals & some bound
letters, are very full of inti-
mate & accurate information

regarding mission work &
mission workers in the
early years - incidentally
other missions than his own.
The Rebel Occupation of Ningo
is told in full detail, & is valu-
able authentic history.

You should & might have
had those records five
or ten years ago, had I known
of your plans. I did tell
Dr. Speer about them & their
accessibility in Northfield
nine or ten years back.
Of course if my health should
ever permit I may want
to use them again myself.

Cordially yours

Henry W. Rankin

The whole file of Dr. McCarter's letters to
the Board in his last years I had strongly
& handsomely bound. They contain
many significant reminiscences
of his earlier years, & you will
find that with Journals
the

W. W. Rankin

Stanton St

March 23. 1932

RECEIVED
346
1932
SECRETARIAT

3/29

Dear Mr. Sec., I suppose conditions in the Far East keep you here busy incessantly, & that you can scarcely read most of the daily news, or write except as you are forced to, for doubtless see the Christian Century, which, like the Outlook under Leonard & Rhat, is weak in the old, but strong in the new. His recent editorials on the Far East situation are powerful, & in general just. Sherrwood Eddy's article in March 16 is extremely valuable. The time all these facts he cannot see the availability of war up to the

my day at Lord. Many
pacifists will not even acknowl-
edge the right of self defense against
violence in a nation, and
victual, & they blinde, imagine
that Christ himself was a pacifist
— as if a soft answer to a private
abuse secured us from defend-
ing our families, neighbors
& country. It is consistent, so
Christ had ~~allow~~ have China
stand back, & allow Japan
to overrun the whole country,
would have permitted Je-
suan to overrun all the
countries, & would have
forbidden Geo Washington
& Abraham Lincoln.

But I am writing to remind
you that Dr. H. C. Carter's Pam-
phlet of 1879 has immediate
& momentous significance to
the present situation,

furnishing an initial key to
many subsequent happenings.

I hope that you & Dr Brown
may read, much & in-
deed digest it, before
filing it out of sight out
of mind.

I suppose the North's Schools
suffer much depletion of
income from investments
like most endowed in-
stitutions, & I have not
been told what provision
has been made for raising
the funds for current expen-
ses. I suppose Elliot is now
relieved of the financial
responsibility.

In Edinburgh I hope he
makes the acquaintance of
Mr Alfred E. Taylor, whose

recent Tappan Lectures on the
Faith of a Moralist cogently
brought the theological & Christian
implications of morals about

- if the best morals were to be
made effective. This was

a bold position ~~for~~ to be
defended on a lecturing ship

only concerned with Natural
Religion - of which the

greatest prophet in the last
century was Emerson - he

greatly preferred Lesslie Kent,

But Taylor has done his work

well, & the feeling more than

is required to the modernist at-

titude - which is wholly grounded

in the modern misconception of

world order. There are strong af-

finities between Taylor & Phillips in

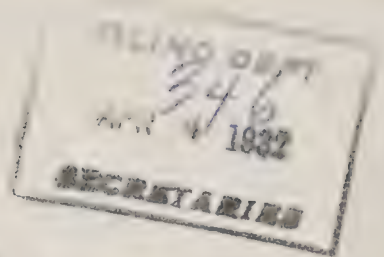
the vindication of theology as a

valid science. Desc. & table of

practical coördination with

all other science in a philosophy

of Christian - of course
Th. W. Rankin



March 29, 1932
(Dict. March 28)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton,
Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I was glad to get your letter of March 23 with its enclosures, including even the cheap fling of the Swanton paper about missionary effort in the Orient. It sounds of the same intellectual, spiritual grade as Will Rogers' sneers.

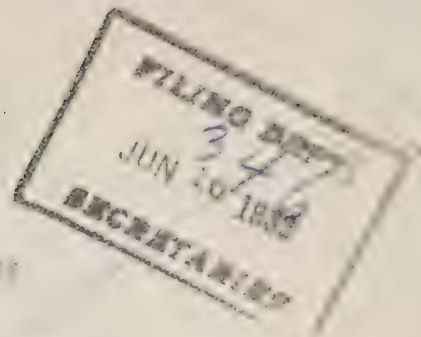
Thank you also for your reference to Taylor's Gifford lectures. I have not read these. Indeed, all my reading of late has been on the first two Christian centuries. It is amazing to see in so much of the modernistic literature the evidence of the wishful thinking which that literature discovers in the history of Christianity and the development of Christian doctrine.

Elliott is having a very happy, profitable time in Edinburgh and looks forward with much expectation to taking up his work at Mt. Hermon in the fall.

With kind regard -

Very cordially yours,

RES:AMW



June 11, 1883

Rev. Thomas Coyle,
Westhampton Beach,
New York.

My dear Mr. Coyle,

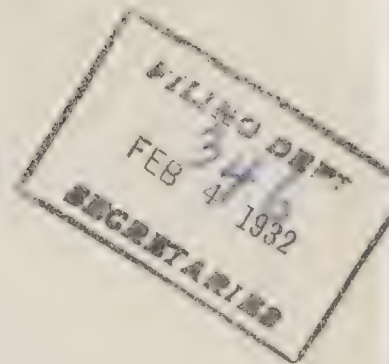
I was glad to receive your letter of June 2nd with regard to our friend, Mr. Henry S. Rankin, and enclose herewith a small contribution to the Fund which you are raising.

If you take up again the matter of a home, I think it would be worth your while to look into the home at Asher, Penna. The Rev. Richard Montgomery has charge of admissions to the home. I am told that it is a delightful place, fully endowed, and that those who are admitted have no expenses whatever to pay.

Very cordially yours,

Mr. Montgomery's address is Lynchdale, Penna.

February 1, 1932



Mr. H. W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of January 24th with regard to the Journals of your father. What fascinating records they must be. I am sharing your letter with Dr. Brown and am asking him to let you know whether it will be possible for him to take advantage of your generous offer with regard to access to this material. Since giving up his home in Northfield I do not think that he goes back there as often as in the past. My impression is that he was there last summer and it may be that he will be going up again sometime this summer.

Where are the boxes in Northfield which contain these Journals and could you identify the particular boxes so that it would not be necessary to open others.

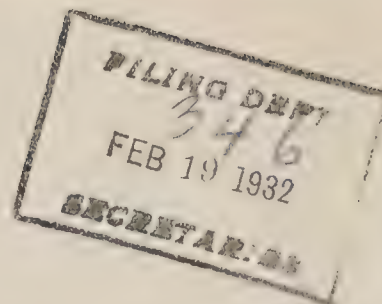
It was good to hear from you again and I trust that you are having a good winter.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

RES:B

(Copy for Mr. Speer)



Emeritus

February 4, 1932.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton,
Vermont.

Dear Mr. Rankin;

Dr. Robert E. Speer has shared with me your letter to him of January 24th, and I have read it with deep interest. It was good of you to write it.

I have already finished the China section of the Centennial History of Presbyterian Foreign Missions. There is an immense amount of material in the files of the Board that I have freely used.

I hope that I can spend my vacation next summer in Northfield, and if I can do so, I shall be glad to look over the material there to which you refer. In the meantime, I am making some extracts from your letter which I shall try to insert.

I note your statement that you are over eighty years of age. I am sure that you are sustained by the consciousness of the presence of your father's God and your own. May He be unfailingly with you.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown.

JAN 27 1932

W. W. Rayburn
Swanton N.Y.

Jan 24

FILED DEPT.
FEB 5 1932
SECRETARIES

Ans.

Robert E. Speer
Englewood N.Y.

My dear friend,

In the Record of the Ch. for February
I read that Dr. J. F. Brown will prepare
a History of the first hundred years
of Presbyterian Missions

As you are aware I have in
a trunk containing
the full journals of my father's
life from college to the last months
before the end. Most of these journals
are in large quarto blanks, written
in a far more legible hand than
mine. Having, as I suppose, destroyed
his college diaries, he reviewed
their principal contents in about 50
pages, written in China, in one vol.
of the series. His theological Society
life & early pastorate in Rochester
are recorded in small quarto's,
& mostly in short hand to which
I have a pamphlet printed key,
which key is in the trunk or else
in one of my other boxes.

His several voyages are fully described
in all his missionary experience
in China, the whole comprised in
fifteen short years 48-63, but
crowded with every kind of
pioneer work & associations, with
just generous estimates of his
colleagues, friends & acquaintan-
ces, foreign & native. The six
mission boards represented in
Ningbo worked in the most col-
dial relations & much coopera-
tion, far more cordial & coopera-
tive than the same denominations
appeared in their home lands.
English Churchmen, Baptist & Method-
ist, American Presbyterian, Baptist
& Methodist, were, with a few indi-
vidual exceptions, a splendid group
of well equipped & noble men &
women. Translation of Scriptures
into the local vernacular from
Hebrew & Greek, was conducted, so
long as my father lived, by him
deep in company with Mr Russell,
afterward Bishop Russell, of the
London Ch Miss Socy. Besides this,

these men, & George Moule, who later
a Bishop, travelled & preached together
on itinerating tours of evangeliza-
tion through the surrounding country.
My father, with his own father's help,
secured the erection of a chapel
for union services in English for
the families of British & American
Missionaries, Merchants & Consuls;
& these services were carried on
by members of all the Missions pres-
ent in rotation, a month at a time.
Once every month a prayer meeting
was held at the several houses
of these men, attended by members
of all these six denominations,
Having reached the age of ten on
leaving China I distinctly remember
such a meeting at my own home, &
the chapel services, & many of
members of the different missions,
& some of these country towns.
The last person to bid me good
bye in Ningpo was George Moule
who gave me a pocket Testament
that I still possess, inscribed
with a prayer in his own hand.
Moule & Russell, McCarter & Mar-
tin & Nevins - coming later, became
my father's intimate friends

Besides the work of translation, my father, wrote the first Grammar of English in Ningpo (Ningbo), East China. He superintended the Printing Press, afterwards moved to Shanghai, the Boys' & Girls' Schools. The latter conducted actually by my mother & Mrs. McCarter. carried on a theological class of candidates for the Ministry, while Mr. McCarter was training native assistants to in medicine & surgery who later entered full practice for themselves. As my father was the best man of business in his mission, he was usually mission treasurer, & his house was built early & commodious. Many missionaries often spent their first months or year there residing there & beginning the language. The Carters, Nevins, & Morrison family & others did so. There was usually a British gun boat in the river whose officers were often entertained. New consuls were thus entertained, & on occasion my father acted as consul, & during the Taiping occupation, was an almost daily

D. F. Engong

attendant, the office of the indur-
gent chief to conduct negotiations
with our green sword, & secure
protection for hundreds of natives
from the violence, robbery &
rapine with which they were threat-
ened or which they endured.

Up to that year my father's health
was always good, but in the hor-
rible unsanitary conditions of
the city brought on by the rebels
he contracted the intestinal dis-
ease that ended his days. Most
of his work during that fatal year
was at the daily risk of life —
not only from these conditions but
also from the violence of the Chi-
nese followers too ignorant to
read the orders of their own
commanders. He had been
originally appointed to Ningpo by
General Saurie Sr to replace the
son who had been drowned
by pirates. Looking for likely
candidates to man the work, Mr.
Saurie Sr visited Princeton where
my father was still an undergraduate
& secured his consent to the work

My father was graduated at 17,
having entered sophomore at 14,
& with little less Latin & Greek than
he as afterwards required, he had
more mathematics on matricu-
lating, than was called for until
the junior year. He had been
a favorite pupil of Joseph Henry,
Robert Dod & Jos. Alexander,
& his complete notes of their
courses are now in the univer-
sity library. Its not facilities
for advanced Hebrew were then
offered in our Seminars, my
father, between college & Seminary
spent most of a year in Pittsfield
Mass., in the family of Dr John Todd
to get grounded in Hebrew by him
while assisting in Church work.
He then spent his first theological
year at Auburn, where Francis
P. Nichol, then the best American
metaphysician was giving inspiring
instruction on that Rational Psychology
that was pubd in a vol of that
title in 1849, as, in effect, an Am-
erican Kritik der reinen Vernunft,
- which, unlike Kant, based on ontology.

I think that up to 1890, & Ladd's Intro-
duction, no American scholar ever
accepted the gratuitous scepticism
of Kant's Epistemology, tho several
had drifted much from his Categorical
lehre as opposed to Hume, & his im-
provements on the school of Reid.

Hickok was a vital & inspiring teacher
& my father made full notes on
his lectures. He was accustomed
in college & later to take his notes
in short hand & then write them
out in long hand, & all that he
wrote is plainly readable still.
He had been surrounded from
childhood with the best English
literature, & the highly educated
company of his older brothers &
sisters, & read at home & in
church a theological discipline
the lack of which today is as con-
spicuous in the pulpit as in the
pew.

There were many of our early
missionaries made! Even a
medical man, like Dr. McCarter,
who had been an instructor in
medicine at the U. P. before going to
China, had learned Hebrew & Theology
from his father, was well

grounded in the sciences, & was a born
naturalist, a born linguist, who
read his daily Scripture in the Greek
N.Y. to the last days of his life, & sub-
ordinated all his versatile accom-
plishments to making Christ known
in both China & Japan during most
of 56 years. I hope the mission
Boards can still show some men
of this sort.

As I am past 80, & in much bro-
ken health, & disabled now from
visiting Northfield, as I have long
needed to do, I cannot examine
my stored books in that place, nor
plan as I would the distribution
of their contents. But if you or Dr
Brown will go there I will send
you the key of that one trunk & per-
haps others here, that you may
select ~~all~~ for the Library of the A.S.
Bd all the material you can find
bearing on the life & work of my father
Dr. McCauley & Dr. Perkins. You
know I edited the latter's book on
Demon Possession, & gathered reviews
& other material for it in an un-
proved edn - never made. I will send
what further information I can, & will
been that my effects shd be examined by
you or Dr Brown in person, than by any
one else. Cordially yrs Henry W. Rankin

2267
Stoughton to Jan 17. 1933
My dear Mr. Speer,

3465 89
SECRETARIES

It always happens to hear from you
I shall be glad to see your re-
view of the Mission Inquiry.

There is a short & strong response
in the Bibliotheca Sacra for Jan.
just out by Dr W. B. Anderson of
Phila. Missions have little

interest for the modernist mind,
which itself always needs to see
Christ evidently set forth to be-
lieve his claims & function.

He is the largest fact in the whole
range of human experience - a
fact not confined to ancient
history. Science demanding em-
pirical evidence for all its data
might easily find in Christ as
matter of past & present experience
the central datum of the universe
in whom nature & the supernatural
have their highest & perfect con-
junction, & expression: the final
critereon of not only all revela-
tion but of the whole world-or-
der - indeed the one best key to that
order in whom all philosophy

must be entered. "He that knows
not Christ", says Pascal, "knows
not the order of the world, knows
not himself". Pascal's personal
experience of Christ was like
that of Moody & Finney, & J. Wes-
ley & Martin Luther, & John Calvin,
also J. Edwards, Theresa & Catharine
Adarna. See a splendid
article on Pascal in Biblical
Reviews. April 1923. The same
Review Jan 1923 reviews a
German work on the Apostles Creed
in which each clause is handled
by a group of German scholars
~~with a~~ in a powerful vindication
on historical, exegetical & experi-
mental grounds. The review is
written by Julius B. Reuvenynder.
In the same number see John Ritchie
on The Rise & Growth of Evangelical
Congregations in South America
— all of which we'd have doubtless
been impossible if caught on
the lines proposed in the Laguerre
Report. Schwegler in his handbook
of the History of Philosophy freely ad-
mits "that God became man — is,
speculatively, the fundamental idea

of Christianity, an idea expressed practically too fully from the first has a practically religious character) in the redemptive (reconciliation) & the call for regeneration; (that is of a purification & religious transformation of sense in contrast to the merely negative action of asceticism.)" All this & more.

Even Coate, whose ulterior purpose was to elevate human society to the altruistic plane of conduct, found that this could not be ^{brought about} without a "sublime invencio" of human nature — which was his name for religious conversion.

Even Schelling, in his fair period, says: "The great idea of Christianity is God incarnate in man"

And Hegel who rightly insisted that "the thought of God is the soul of all religion", also says in his Phil. of Religion that the only God who can be self-revealing is the God of Christianity; & that "Christ is the absolute Man, who comprises the principle & terminus of all history in himself in an abso

cutely unique manner" it is so that
"Es liegt wesentlich im Begriffe der
wahren Religion, d.h. der
jenigen deren Inhalt der Absolute
Geist ist, dass sie geoffenbart
& zwar von Gott geoffenbart sei."
Hegel, who has been grossly misun-
derstood by many, was so little
a pantheist, that the reputation
of pantheism formed a central axis
of his whole enterprise. He tho chiefly
judged misjudged by his Logic, which
his best German, British & American
interpreters find profoundly theistic,
this Logic is only the skeleton of a
system, which assumes Christianity
as historically authentic & rationally
valid - however imperfect his
validation may be. The finality
of Xty as the only Absolute Religion,
to which all other religions are
distant & imperfect approaches
was his cordial conviction during
all of his public life. His rector-
ial defense of the Augsburg Con-
fession was most uncompromis-
ing & sincere. The last undertak-
ing before his death was a rehabili-
tation of the theistic arguments which
Kant had alleged he had undermined.

3

these things I mention from their bearing on your Stout Lectures, which I hope yet to find I read.

Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophical Personality tells us that "The Christian idea of the absolute moral worth of personality is as central in the ethics of Kant."

And Heberweg tells us (§. 152) "Kant claims for man a freedom that places him completely outside the chain of natural causes."

In my own convictions the origin of man & the origin of Christ are ~~the~~ problems ~~at~~ making the foci of an ellipse about which revolves the whole of modern thought. They are inseparable & coördinate problems, & for those who accept the Bible record as authentic history, the whole of Christianity hangs between these two well attested events — The ^{initial} creation of man in the image of God & the incarnation of God in the image of man. These paramount events of history stand

or fall together. They alone make
man worthy of redemption &
God able to redeem.

Emerson - whom I had lectured
in 1827 & ever since I have studied ever
since - says "Man is dissatisfied
to with himself, a god in ruins."

This may be inferred from Ps.
82: 6-7 - words authenticated by
Christ in John 10: 34.

These words also take us back to
the creation of man. Since a
correct version of v. 7 would be
"ye shall die like Adam" -
"which was the son of God." (Lk 3: 38)

Emerson says: "The foregoing gen-
erations beheld God & Nature
face to face, not through their eyes.
Why should not we also enjoy an
original relation to the Universe?"

"The problem of restoring to the
world original eternal beauty
is solved by the redemption of
the soul". Nature. 1836.

Cousin had said shortly before
that date that "All antique traditions
refer to an age in which man at
his departure from the hand of God
rec'd from him immediately all

lights & all truths, soon obscured &
corrupted by time & the incomplete
science of man" (History of Modern Philosophy)
The three magnates of Greek thought
fully believed this, & regarded
the current mythology as the cor-
ruption of a perennial revelation
For Emerson, as for Plato, the whole
universe exists for moral ends,
to which all other ends are subor-
dinate; & the moral order with its
spiritual background, is world-
order in its highest form.

For Emerson, Christ alone estima-
ted aright the true worth of man;
tho he believed Christ was only
every man writ large. When
Henry B. Smith began listening to Em-
erson he wrote in his Journal:
"Very able & very false". Years
afterward, having read & review-
ed several of Emerson's books
he wrote again in his Journal:
"All that Emerson lacks is Christ."
Emerson was talking once with
Hawthorne & ~~he~~ having in mind
the supernatural claims of Christ
said: "We must get rid of the Christ."
No, answered Hawthorne. "No, Mr.
Emerson; we cannot do without the Christ."

This is reported by Moncure S. Conway in his Emerson at Home & Abroad.
Bronson Alcott, who altho' older
than Emerson, survived him
by several years, & was at his own
best in late years, wrote when
past 80 a memorial ode to his old
friend, almost worthy to com-
pare - tho much more brief -
with Shelley on Keats, Tennyson
on Hallam & Milton on Ly-
cidas. But Bronson Alcott, more
than ten years before the sud, be-
came an evangelical Christian,
& witnessed a most explicit &
admirable confession before a
distinguished company gathered
in Boston, of which the chairman
was Dr Wm F. Warren, President
of Boston University, who report-
ed the occasion fully in the New
York Christian Advocate of April
17, 1879. A reprint of this, with
a brief introduction, would make
a notable tract, that you could
use with great advantage in
addressing students - old or
young.

Save for an evil heart of unbelief all that stands in the way of the old faith, is the major premise of modern thought - the assumption of a naturalistic universe. In such an order all events, all phenomena, are the necessitated product & mathematical equivalent of natural antecedents alone. There is no real beginning anywhere, & can be no end; because to admit an end implies a beginning. Few indeed make a consistent application of this premise. Exceptions appear, as in the origin of motion & the origin of life. The only alternative to the natural antecedents is a supernatural antecedent, the very thought of which is the bête noire of the modern mind, which does not readily recognize with Corbier that "Nature is but the name for an effect whose cause is God," and that the whole ascent of nature from motion to man, & from man to Christ, is punctuated with evidence of a creative origin for all the primary categories of the old order; & that creation, in the oldest & largest meaning of the term, implies a spontaneous origin in distinction from the habitual maintenance of

given phenomena.

Perhaps the alternative between the old & new conception of world order has never been better put than it was by Pfleiderer in his volume on Evolution & Theology - p. 2.

who says "There is only one choice: Either the evolutionary mode of thought is right, in which case it must be uniform in all fields of investigation, in history, then, as well as in nature; or it is wrong, in which case the views of nature acquired by means of it are not justified, & we have no right to prefer them to the traditions of faith".

I have followed this dispute closely for 60 years, & despite all contrary assertion & justification am convinced that the modern theory of evolution is bankrupt. Everyone of the six or eight arguments used in its support involves a gratuitous hypothesis, & all of these arguments together rest on the major premise of a universal negative, to the effect that at no point in the ~~the~~ ascent of nature, that Aristotle calls a ladder, do we find any break in the causal nexus indicating the initial agency on the part of the Creator - if there is a Creator,

get so far as empirical evidence goes
the whole of nature is ^a graduated scale,
& not an inclined plane; & at
many junctures in natural history
& human history, evidence of an origin
de novo is just as plainly marked
as evidence of natural development.
It is marked because we find events
for which no natural antecedents
will account. In short, the world
order of actual observation is
not an unbroken continuity of
natural antecedent & product,
but an alternation of creative origin
& natural development, as together
constituting integral, complementary
& inseparable factors. The miracles
of scripture merely exhibit in high re-
lief for moral ends, a method of
divine action that makes the whole
of nature what it is, emphasizing
the self-revelation no less of God's
transcendence & freedom & moral
purpose than of his immanent energy
& habitual routine.

On every side we hear it said that
there is ^{no} conflict between the theory
of evolution & religion. But if
consistently applied to the whole
range of facts it is certainly fatal
to historical Christianity. Those who
begin by making a fable of Adam
~~and~~ often end by making a fable of
Christ - at the Christ himself. etc -

guarded it down as his own ancestor,
and ~~is~~ viewed all Old Testament nar-
rative as authentic history. The
text of Scripture is imperfect;
but so marked are the unity & con-
tinuity of its message from beginning
to end, so identical the conception
of world-order & future issues of
all the writers - though progressively
developed through many centuries
& many hands, that the only possible
explanation is the constant control
of all the product by one supernatural
mind. The science assumes the
organic unity of the universe which
the whole circle of science aims to
reflect. But the organic unity of
Scripture is more easily shown
than that of the universe itself;

while the world-order to be found
in Scripture, progressively revealed
is all of it assumed, enriched &
exemplified by Christ. Not only
so, but the Bible has its own doctrine
of evolution expressed in an eternal
Constitution of the universe from
the ages before the earth began to
those ages beyond the age to come,
wherein the cumulative purposes
of God are fulfilled at his own
leisure in *secula seculorum*.
His Bible doctrine of eternal com-
monly ignored or misunderstood,

is one to which the modern theory cannot hold a ball and dip, & was designated as an evolution by Henry More the relationist 200 yrs before H. Spencee confined the meaning of the term to a strictly naturalistic development.

A self consistent naturalism demands a non miraculous world-order in which all events are necessitated products of exclusively natural antecedents, & no event results from initial agency on the part of God or man, or any finite spiritual agent behind the scenes. Such as originates new conditions not due to those antecedents. Modernism in theology is only a new name for what was always known as rationalism in this connection. It is only a futile attempt to interpret Scripture in conformity with the modern view of the world. It is an effort to reduce Christianity to so called natural religion, with the three postulates that Kant took over from the deists. Emerson was the ~~total~~ modernist at his best who with no disingenuousness fore saw the prevalence of this natural religion an hundred years ago.

or still call it Christianity.

He was, I think, the best exponent of a naturalistic theism the last century any where produced, & better than Kant, to whom his indebtedness is very slight. His transcendentalism, or theory of knowledge, was that of Plato ~~not~~ that of Kant, emphasizing the objective validity of self-evident truth. Plato was always anticipating Christ, Emerson was a reversion from Christ to Plato; altho' explicitly wishing to be regarded as a Christian theist. But so much deeper was his insight into the nature of man & God than that of the deists, or Kant, or most theological rationalists, that, excepting Kant, their writings beside his are thin & cheap. He has much to teach an evangelical Christian.

The rationalist is wholly right in demanding a reasonable theology but is not half rational enough in ~~assuming~~ reasoning from a ~~premise~~ for premise that excludes in advance that initial agency of God for moral ends even in the physical order which is the first prerogative of personality. Only by initial agency is any natural development begun,

& ~~the~~ ^{its} itself is at stake, when we deny divine intervention & initial causality as an integral factor in the whole world-order, as well as in the Hebrew history. All human activities are marked by an alternation of initiative & routine, & we have ample evidence for believing that this same alternation in the action of the Creator marks the whole order of the world.

The theological modernist who clings as some do, to a supernatural Christ while assuming loosely a naturalistic order in nature at large, reasons from contradictory premises, & cannot find for his data a rational coordination or coherent philosophy. He is intellectually muddled. If naturalistic order is utterly incompatible with a Supernatural Christ, & as Dr Craig says "if de-supernaturalized Christianity is Christianity extinct!"

Hermann Hogg says that "Evolution has to do with biology, not with religion". But religion concerns man's attitude to the world as a whole. & every religion has some kind of cosmology inseparable from its life.

If misconception of the world-order
inevitably involves a mis concep-
tion of the world-ground.

Christianity has for the background
of all its teaching a conception of
world-order which was that of all the
Hebrew prophets, the apostles & of Christ
himself. Altho' much misunder-
stood, & even travestied, by its own
adherents in all the centuries since
Christ, it has ^{rather} furnished the popular
philosophy of all Christian believers
& needs only to be rightly interpreted
to prove concurrent with all duly
attested facts in every science, &
all principles of self-evident reason.
Because this concordance has been
proved in so many instances,
& continually gets new confirmation,
we may safely accept Shields' con-
clusion to the effect that once the
misunderstandings are removed
the universe of theology, the universe
of metaphysics & the universe of em-
pirical science will coalesce in
one self-same universe identical
with that of Christ & Scripture.
"Theology has facts of its own that the
sciences are as much bound to
respect as it should respect the facts
of other science." See P. Fisher, History
of Doctrines (19). But I have imposed
upon your patience long enough -
Yrs Cordially: Henry W. Runkin

At the Mtg of Brit. Assn in
S. Africa, 1929, Prof
P. M. S. Watson of London,
Pres. of Zoological Section
said this:

"The theories of Lamarck & Darwin are the only two which have gained any general currency, & they rest on 'a secure basis'". "The theory of evolution is universally accepted, not because it can be proved to be true, but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible".

Branco, Director of Paleontological Institute of Berlin, says that in the history of our planet man appears as a genuine homo novus, & that Paleontology knows no ancestors of man. #

Jan 10. 1933

H. H. R.

The literature of refutation
grows stronger every
year in England, Germany
France, Russia, Chicago
Princeton & New York. but is
generally ignored by
Champions of the favorite
modern theory.

Yet these men continually
undermine their own
ground in three ways,

- (1) By mutual contradictions
- (2) By fatal concessions
- (3) By new discoveries
incompatible with their
theory & are by the most
far fetched conjectures.

It is repudiated by a
long list of naturalists
physicists, & scholars
of the largest & best equip-
ment. Yet has obtained
so great momentum in
our universities & churches

that no epithets are suffi-
ciently contemptuous to
withhold from those who
reject it. But this is that
pure love of truth that science
is supposed to encourage
express.

Too often the pulpit cowers
before the chair, & clergy who
could not pass a decent
examination on the evidence
for & against, are willing to
set aside the consistent
teaching of all Scripture
& Christ - the weightiest
moral consensus of testimony
in the world - for the con-
clusions of many godless
men - who are the leaders
of this modern heathen-
dom, which has
already led into utter
scepticism & open atheism
~~to~~ very many of the best
minds in Europe & this
Country - in the last 70 years &

Jamuel Bradford, a victim
of this sad delusion, wrote
in immediate conjunction the
lives of Moody & of Darwin,
believing that of all men in
the last century, Darwin
with all his admirable traits,
did more than any one else
to undermine all faith in God,
& Moody more than anyone
to build up that faith.
The longer Bradford lived
the more conscious he became
of the desolation of living
without God, yet for years
he had totally forsaken the
Bible & Prayer. His chapter
on Darwin in the Destroyer is
the severest indictment I
ever saw of the theory he
had unwillingly espoused,
but the whole modern recon-
struction of the Bible now
rests upon that theory which
is taken for granted with the
critical credulity of count-
less graduates of the highest
learning. This alone is enough
to account for the prevalent
apostasy.

Leibniz & the New Atti-
tude towards Missions
By Thomas Kelly,

Exeterham College
Anglican Catholic Review
OCT 1932

Interesting bit of history

H. L. R.

7. R. Merkel: G. W. von

Leibnitz und die China-

Mission. T. C. Hindrichs

Leipzig, 1920. makes out a strong
case for the greater importance
of Leibnitz in Protestant
Missionary History.

Leibnitz was greatly interested
in China, this little on Narisima
Dinca led to establishment in
East of Socy for Prop. of Gospel
in Foreign Parts.

Hy. Wm. Rankin
Stanton TX

Jan 23rd 1933 ³⁴/₆
89

My dear Dr. Speer

226/ Your Examination of the Lay
News Report is all I could
wish in substance, manner &
spirit. Why should not all the
Boards concerned subscribe to
it with one consent? I believe
Pope should be ready to sub-
scribe to it. It contains nothing
doctrinally to offend a Roman
Catholic or an Anglo Catholic,
but it does emphasize the cleav-
age between the Naturalistic
& Supernaturalistic conceptions
of Christ, the Church, & even
the whole world-order.

Before the Commission started
I wrote Prof Hocking to say that
it seemed to me impossible for
any committee not already ac-
quainted with the history of missions
to judge fairly from a few months'
visit of present conditions of the
enterprise in these great countries.

If the Board can spare me five
copies, I will give one to every
Clergyman in this town - Congrt, Method,
Anglo Catholic & Roman Cath. & to
the local press. I also enclose
20¢ for two copies of the pamphlet
on Russian Missions.

The Christian Century for Jan
has a splendid defense of Miss
Sims in reply to this Laguerre's Re-
port written by a Jew who for
ten years has been Staff report-
er on China for the N. Y. Times
- Geo E Sokolsky. He is also
author of a recent bk on 'The
Sundering of Asia'. The same
number of Ch. Cent. has comments
from Japan worth reading.

I suppose the Editorial sympathies
of this paper are largely, not wholly
with the Commission. This pa-
per is the real successor to
The Outlook of L. Abbott's time, &
while with totally uncritical
credulity & ignorance of all con-
trary evidence, it takes for granted
the Protestant view of the world,

& all its bearing on Scripture,
it is valuable as an exponent
of that view, & its emphasis on
social justice. Its recent con-
versations about God are all
conducted on the same major
premises, & even the best debater
of the three shows how little he
knows of the best philosophy has
done for the theistic argument from
the three great metaphysicians down to date.
A brilliant article also appears
in this number on the militant
atheism of Bertrand Russell &
Joseph Kitch.

In 1945 Lancelot Lewis published his
incomparable edition of Plato,
Laws Bk 10, entitled Plato Contra
the so. — an invaluable in-
troduction to the whole of Plato, &
even the whole of Greek Phil. His
notes & excurses fill 3/4 of the
bk, not only correlate the pas-
sages containing the theistic
teaching of Plato, but correlate
Plato & the Bible perhaps more
effectively than any one else has
done. If all college students had
to master that bk there wd be few

a Theists left. In his Preface Lewis says: "The next great battle ground of infidelity will not be the Scriptures, what faith there may remain will be summoned to defend the being of God." Within 20 years Cane Davidson, Huxley & Spencer, who perhaps did more to undermine faith in God than any writers since Christ.

Beyond all other writers those three established in the modern mind the major premise of its thinking in the assumption of a Naturalistic universe, which consistently applied to Scripture turns the whole of it into fables, & leaves possible only an attenuated Theism as readily dissolves into ~~pantheism~~ deism, Pantheism & open atheism.

But the splendid Gifford Lectures of A. E. Taylor convincingly prove that even Natural Religion, so called, if its implications be closely followed up, demands a Supernatural revelation & supernatural grace to make it work. In other words, Natural Religion without so angelical is ineffective to secure its own ends.

But proof of the being of God in the full Christian sense can be more cogently shown today than even in the past history of human thought.

2
The Modern policy of Japan in
the Far East began with its fraud-
ulent seizure of the Loo Choo Is-
lands in 1879 - so. It was followed
up in Formosa, Korea, Pootchiao,
Port Arthur & Manchuria.
Dr McCarter's answer to Japa-
nese pretensions in Loo Choo,
presents a sufficient key to
all this enterprise of fifty years.
Photostatic copies of that Pam-
phlet made for the State Depart-
ments of Washington & Europe
would clarify an understand-
ing of all that has followed;
I were it in my power I wd
have those copies made.

For its bearing on The Lagrange
Report, this wd be a good year
to publish Col Shepards estimate
of Dr McCarter's service as a
missionary Statesman, scholar
& friend for 56 years to all the
best interests of both China &
Japan. His length of service

scarcely paralleled, was evenly divided between these two countries; as even one long absence in ~~the~~ America of seven or eight years, was mainly occupied with work done for China & Japan.

Yet the ~~life~~ functions of a Pioneer missionary that were all effectively exemplified in his instance exhibit what has been done by other pioneers of the Gospel in lands heathen or Mohammedan.

Far in a spirit of ardent love to Christ & man all that he did was done, whether evangelistic, medical, educational, literary, scientific or political, and although his labors were of so many kinds, & so widely distributed, he was versatile without being superficial, & received in every department the best possible testimony to the ~~real~~ fruit & value of what he accomplished. Moreover he was greatly beloved

I am amused by the notices that dwell
him, whether high or low, ignorant
or learned, men or women. He
was all things to all men; & the
meagre record made in his
autobiography is a mere skeleton
of the events & fruitage of his life.

Would God I had fifty or even
ten years of health to do the things
left undone in the fifty years past.
for China, for Princeton & for
Northfield. But I am an
exile from Northfield for having
served the best interests of
that place at my own cost.

I am glad that Elliot is so con-
tented at Watkinson.
Of all the young men about D.L.M.
in his later years there was none
he more wished to have attached
to his undertakings than
yourself, & that your own son
should be so closely connected
with the work of D.L.M. seems alto-
gether fitting.

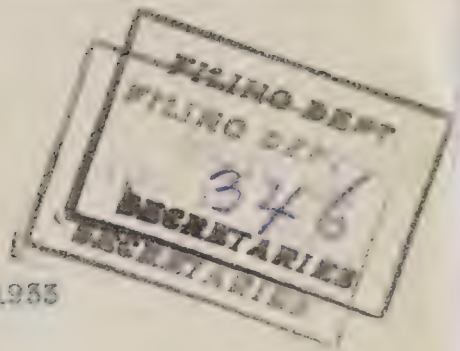
But he will need the faith of D.D.M.
to face the deepening shadows
of this latter day, But soon
the Sun of Righteousness will rise
& flood the world with light
The good time coming will soon
root all our fears & troubles
& out do all our dreams:

"When the old world is sterile,
And the ages are effete,
He will from wrecks & ruin
The fairer world complete;
He forbids to despair,
His cheeks mantle with mirth,
And the unimagined good of men
Is gleaming at the birth".

Emerson: Soul of
the World.
Because the Soul of the World
is also Lord of the World,
& carries the whole world
in his heart.

Cordially Yours

Henry W. Rawlin



JANUARY 9, 1933

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin

It was a pleasure to get last week the package of clippings which you sent. It has always been good to have this little touch with you from time to time. I am passing on some of these clippings to Persia and others to Siam.

I had not seen the article of John Haynes Holmes on the Report of the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry. That Report has given us a great deal of anxiety. I wrote a long critique of it for the January issue of "The Missionary Review of the World." Revell is reprinting this in a little booklet of which I will send you a copy as soon as we get it from the printer.

The thoughts of the whole country have turned to Vermont this past week with gratitude for what the little state has given to the life of the nation.

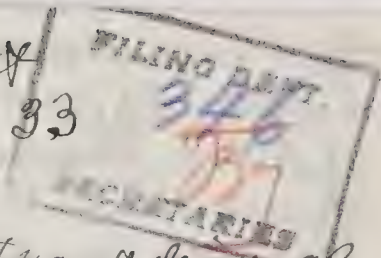
I trust that you are having a good winter. I thought of all your northeast winters when we were spending Christmas day with Elliott at Mount Hermon. He seems to be very happy there in taking up Dr. Cutler's work. It is good to see the unity and goodwill that seems to mark the School, both the faculty and the student body.

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

W. B. P.

To Rankin
Shanton St
18 Dec 1933



Dear Mr. Speer:

Thank you for extra copies of
your answer to Lagrange's Report.
I have given one to each one of
four ministers here - including
the Catholic priest - a highly trained
man from France, & head of
the order of St Edmunds vowed to
strict poverty. He has the respect
of the whole community, & preaches
some excellent sermons.
Perhaps later I may like to see
more copies.

Jan 20th 1934
In the Church Times (London & Bristol
Catholic) a letter signed Fair
Play on China & Japan says:
'I claim to know something of
both countries, having lived
among the peoples of Japan & China
for over 30 years. If I had to
choose between the 'civilization
of Japan', & the absence of it
among the Chinese, I should certainly
choose the Chinese for myself
every time' He signs
'If the Jap. settlers in Manchuria are
treating the native Chinese, as they

they have treated the Koreans for the last 35 yrs - & we cannot be surprised that the Chinese are showing active resentment." & "In Korea itself thousands of innocent natives were killed in 1919 for being passive resisters, & hundreds were ruthlessly slaughtered without excuse in Yokohama & Lohio after the great earthquakes in 1923."

Fortunate for Dr McCarter that he was not living to witness these events - if he had to live in Japan, tho he served that country as faithfully & efficiently as he had China, with the best official & common acknowledgment of the same.

As mentioned in my last, the initial movement of Japan, in the modern order, toward imperial expansion, aggrandisement & aggression, was its seizure of the Loo Choo Islands. The brazen hypocrisy of its claims in that instance has marked each subsequent move; & the Kei To

all that after history is clearly af-
forded in the pamphlet of Dr McCarter
at that time.

The Japanese con-
stitution was modelled on the
Prussian, & the national spirit
shown has been the same. in its
treatment of all conquered people,
The many tributary races of the
old Chinese empire, were treated
with more tact & justice, & given
far more local autonomy, than
has ever been shown by Japan.
That empire began a thousand
years before Rome & continued
to the end of the last century
with higher average morals,
civil order & prosperity of in-
dustry, commerce, art & letters
than is true of any Pagan nation
in world history; & until the
end of the 18th century no de-
cline & fall of this great pres-
tige could be affirmed.

An missionary in Japan could
not understand - except the Baron
& Brown - how Dr McCarter should
so prefer the Chinese to the Japanese
but no one of them, ever enjoyed
his equal opportunity for close obser-
vation nearly nation

Study of both races.

What you say of Fundamentalism
I say too. I have seen no official
platform of this party, & I do not know
all definitions of doctrine held by most
I suppose of the members. But I hold
the four Gospels & all Bible narrative
to be authentic history, & measure all
the implications of that history by
the mind of Christ as reflected in the
Gospels. With no expert knowledge
of criticism I have followed its trend
ever since I was of age, & still I
find that the Bible & Christ authenti-
cate themselves. The Johannean authen-
ticity of John was strongly defended by
three Unitarian scholars who helped
me much when I was young - Ezra
Abbott, A. P. Peabody & Edmund Hall
Toussaint - All the staggering claims
of Christ in John - all his "hard say-
ings" are implied in the other three,
& the documental hypothesis in both New
& Old Testament is wrecked on its own
confusion. "The dynamic omnipres-
ence of God" (Leibniz) upholds & directs
the whole universe, & indeed makes it
a universe; so that the whole of na-
ture is grounded in the Supernatural,
& absent from that would not exist.
I have read Raven's article also in his
invaluable book on Hellenism, & I
call myself a monophysite, not a Chal-
cedonian, as was even St. Basil.
Yrs cordially, Henry W. Rankin



March 1, 1933
(Dict. Feb. 27)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton,
Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your letters of
February 18 and 19 with the enclosures. I am returning
herewith the clippings which you marked for return. OK

I have seen with great interest your article
in the Record of Christian Work. I wish you would do more of
this writing for the magazines. It would be a great help
if you would send the Record of Christian Work a careful
criticism of the theology of the Laymen's Inquiry Report.
Could you not do this some time?

With kind regard -

Very cordially yours,

RES:AMW

Dictated by Mr. Speer
Signed in his absence

R. F. Speer

Henry Rankin

Wanton St

FEB 21 1933

Feb 19, 1933



3
Dear Mr Speer:

I have just read again the article by Canon Raper in The 20th Century - What a splendid piece it is, what an answer! How gently, how effectively it takes the wind out of the Pagans' sails, & leaves them flat & drifting! In matters of New Testament Criticism he tells them openly they are 20 yrs behind the times. They would not have been so had they during those 20 years followed up the now alas! defunct Princeton Review. Is it not intended to issue a new series? I am not a clergyman, but almost read it when I could get it, to say nothing of Cambridge & Chicago & London.

I didn't want to be so far behind in the most vital problems of all. Surely Christ is our unit of measure in all problems moral & religious - & not only in these, but for all foregoing history & world-order. For if he is what he appears in Gospels & Epistles our whole conception of human history from the beginning, & of the natural order must conform to him. He is no epiphenomenon, but the pivot of the universe, thro whom it was made, & without whom it would not exist. He is the Eternal Logos thro whom Eternal God is always centrally & perfectly expressed, as much before as since the Incarnation. The sacrifice of Christ is moreover the self-sacrifice of God himself for his disobedient children, whereby he has exemplified for us the whole meaning of love which is recognized in the universal con-

Science of mankind as the ideal of
what all love should be
I believe that Christ is not God
and man, two incongruous
natures in one person; nor
merely God in man, as he may
be in every man; but God as
man; taking upon himself not
our nature, as in Hebrews sup-
plied by the translator, but our
Conditions, by an act of self-
divestment, as the only means
whereby he could both exempli-
fy the character he requires
of us, & the vicarious suffer-
ing necessary to complete the
perfect reconciliation of all
alienated souls willing to accept
it: But all this & more!

Why should God have to take
on our nature, when we are
his own offspring & generically
kindred? It was not our nature
but our conditions that he humbled
himself to assume until the end
was accomplished, & thus

again became possible by reason of
his own plural personality - pos-
sibly with ~~no~~ subtraction from
his attributes as still absolute &
perfect.

I wish your own answer might
be read by the editors of this
journal, & by every Northth teach-
er & trustee, & by how many
more! read & committed to
heart. My sole misgiving
for Northth & concerns the mod-
ernistic mind - lest all its
Bible teaching be conformed
to that. Would God we
had another man of the
right hand of the Most High
to lead Northth & the Churches
in this day when the number
of fast multiplies of those
who know not God, & obey not
the Gospel of his Son.

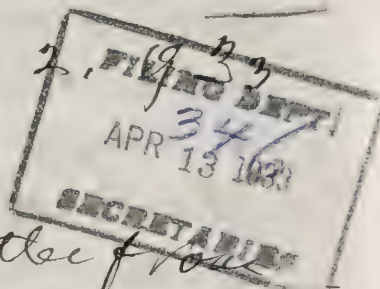
Cordially &c

Henry Wm Rawlin.

Henry Rankin
Swanton N.H.

ATC

April 2, 1893



Dear Dr. Speer

The enclosed letter from
Dr. Hocking was late in
reaching me, or would
have been forwarded sooner.
I told him my opinion
as to the Report was ex-
pressed in your reply;
but send this on that you
may guard yourself.

Perhaps you have already
heard from him your-
self as you should.

The letters of Wm James he
refers to are some written
me in the last 12 years of
his life, of great interest for
their bearing on his Clifford
lectures.

Wm James & was the one con-
spicuous man of science
who freely depended on
many occasions, the Review
book of on New or 12 years
since in China that had
filled for Dr. Review. ad-
ding an hundred pages
of Bibliography

Not the only defender if we
include Andrew Lang,
who made a most ap-
preciative review in
the Lancet. Illustrated
News. I have again re-
ferred to ^{News} in making
of Religion.

Both men accept the testimony of the Chinese witnesses cited by Dr. Reeves, as in keeping with the evidence they had found in every

age & every race, old & new
Bible men believed that
the phenomena & claims
of modern spiritism were
ly repeat those of all
Classical & pagan antiqui-
ty, & that the evidence of
spirit agency should be
taken seriously, whatever
fraud is associated with
it. A considerable group
of scientific men had reach-
ed the same conclusion,
with no attempt to make
adequate correlation of
their data with those of
the Old & New Testament.
The father of Wm James became
an independent & critical
Fredericksonian, after two
years of study under Char-
les Hodge in the Seminary
of Princeton. The grandfather

The deadly delusion of "evolution" as commonly held,
was his chief obstacle - as with so many others.
was a Presbyterian Elder &
wealthy merchant of Albany.
This largely accounts for a
strongly religious bent in
James the psychologist, who
after some years of close atten-
tion to the recent phenomena
of spiritism, convincing him
of the reality of an unseen realm
of spirits, yet getting no sat-
isfactory results, began to
study the phenomena of reli-
gious experience in its
higher forms. All his last
years were passed in some-
what broken health, but
had he lived in health a few
years more, I believe we
would have become an evan-
gelical & outspoken Christian.
He inclined to believe in a God of
limited power (like J. S. Mill) only
to save the character of God. But
his metaphysics was left unin-
ished & confused - while he was
always longing to find God.

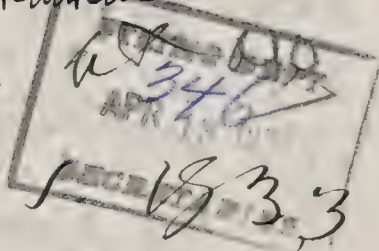
Wm. W. Hamilton
Wm. Corbridge

Henry W. Rankin

R. F. C. Warton

APR 3 1933

April



Ans.

Dear Mr. Speer

I enclose for return
an article from The
Church Times, London, on
The Moral Side of China's
Troubles. I have seen
no article on China
in late years that seems
to me more significant
than this - as a funda-
mental explanation of
Conditions in that
great nation, preserved
up to almost intact
as no other nation ever

was from the days of
Abraham to our own
No other ^{pagan} nation has ever
in the past exemplified
so high an average
morale as China, what
ever its faults may be,
The collapse of every
former civilization has
been due to moral
corruption, The trouble
now may be largely traced
to the prevailing infidel-
ity among native stu-
dents who in the last
30 years have been
educated in foreign
universities. The first
generation of oriental
students & educated

Returned for the most
great Christian. Now
they have been wrecked
on the dogma of evolution
which makes the modern
view of the world, though
itself a wreck in the
matter of evidence.

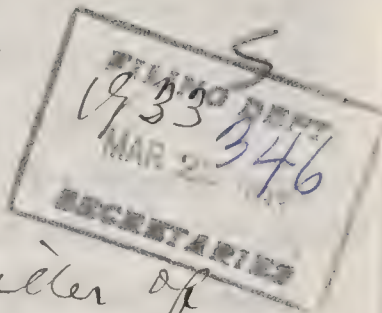
Yrs cordially

Henry W. Rankin

Please send me three
more copies of your
reply to Layman's Report

I hope you have read
Dr McCarter's pamphlet
on God Chao.

A W Rankin
Sewanee Mt.
March 3.



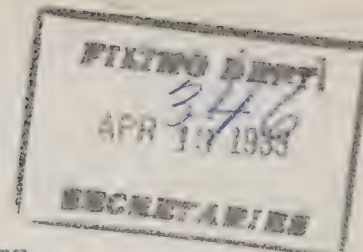
Dear Mr. Speed:

Your very kind letter of
1st is at hand. I am glad you
like the article in the March Re-
cord. I am never well enough
to prepare matter for print, I
wrote that only as a letter to
Mr. Fitt, provoked by the re-
mark of Dr. Kirk that is quoted
at the beginning. Informal letters
I can sometimes dash off,
tho' behind with many that
are due, & so much behind
with all my studies that I can
hardly trust myself to write for
publication. In mind I have
work enough laid out to occu-
py years more, tho' next Wednes-
day will be my 62^d anniversary.
Never have I lost interest in
the dreams of my youth - as
Schiller says we never should -
nor veered aside from the main

objective of my studies. But in
trying to catch up - trying in vain
- so many years have past.
My digress & evolution will not
be relished by all readers, per-
haps not by all the editorial Council.
But I have followed that dispute
since leaving the Academy in
Andover, I got half through a
medical course, before I stopped
by illness, in hopes of a full pre-
paration to handle that problem,
& cover the physical preliminaries
or metaphysics. Our conception
of God & the soul is inevitably con-
ditioned by our conception of
the phenomenal order in Creation.
Of which God & the soul are only
the noumenal implications,
& phenomenal order in which
the Creator is allowed no rights
of eminent domain, & no place for
the exercise of initiative as an
integral part of the order, leaves
pantheism as the only metaphysical
alternative to Theism. The sciences
have now for 70 years been commonly
pursued on the basal assumption
that God, if there be a God, never
originates new conditions which

are not the ~~the~~ necessitated product
& mathematical equivalent of old
Conditions in nature itself. But
such action is the first preroga-
tive of personality, & indispensa-
ble means of self-revelation in a
moral agent. The complete ex-
clusion, or non-recognition, of di-
vine initiative at suitable junc-
tures for moral ends leaves the
Causa causarum at best a cosmic
mind with no moral character;
& for many men of science today
leaves that cause a cosmic
dynamis without so much as a
mind. Its sole function is to
keep the world going on a stan-
dardized plan which admits of no
surprises that ~~meets~~ the modern
magi cannot foresee & prepare
for. But get a ce, it is a little
while, & God will shake the heavens
& the earth & the sea & the dry land
& shake all nations; & then the
desire of all nations shall come,
this house will be filled with
glory.

Where then will be the despatch
of his word! Every one of the
six or eight lines of argument used
to support the modern dogma
has been refuted by men who them-
selves are champions of the theory.
Every one of them involves a gratuit-
ous supposition, & all together
rest on a major premise that
is only a universal negative —
nil super naturam. But if
the whole universe exists for moral
ends, as it did for Plato, Emerson
& the Hebrew prophets, all its myr-
iad ends are made subservient
to its chief end, & presuppose an abso-
lute Moral Agent, whose total
perfection of nature & character is
a corollary of his self-existence,
which is the first perfection of all.
Nothing can be added to or taken
from a Being that exists ^{all} of itself as
the ground of contingent being.
Moreover the moral perfection of
such a Being, if moral at all, will
exemplify the moral vision of all
Christianity, in dealing with every
creature — viz noblesse oblige
Cordially &c Henry W. Paulsen



April 12, 1933
Dictated 10Mh

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Stanton, Vt.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your good letters of April 1st and 2nd have been received and I shared them with Mrs. Speer as we rode up to Lakeville last Friday. I am returning herewith the enclosures which you wish to have back. I was very glad to get both letters with the clippings which I made and of which I return the ones which you wish to have back. I was very glad also to see Dr. Hocking's letter with its postscript of kindly reference to me.

I think with you that the ultimate effect of the Report of the Appraisal Commission will be injurious to the point of view of those who wrote it and helpful to the evangelical cause but, meanwhile, it is furnishing a great deal of ammunition to the contending parties within the Christian faith if, indeed, all the positions of these contenders are really Christian, as one must believe that some of them are not.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

346
August 4, 1933
(Dictated Aug. 1st)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Green Mountain Sanatorium,
244 Pearl Street,
Burlington, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

It was a great pleasure and encouragement to get this morning your good letter of July 30th with its comment on the "Finality of Jesus Christ." I am more grateful that I can say for your commendation of the book and your approval of its argument.

It has been very interesting to note the reviews of the book and the revelation which they give of the attitudes which prevail among those who call themselves Christians today. Most of these happily endorse unqualifiedly the central thesis of the book, but there are a few - The Christian Century and other papers - which indicate that the writers have given up the New Testament conception of the singularity and exclusiveness of the Christian faith.

One of the greatest statements I have seen in regard to the fundamental abandonment of the evangelical position by modern liberalism is found in Brunner's "The Theology of Crisis."

I see Elliott now and then and find him very happy in his work at Mount Hermon.

With warm regard,

Your sincere friend,

RLS:AH

Consultants in Surgery:

J. B. WHEELER, M. D.
B. D. ADAMS, M. D.

Green Mountain Sanatorium

244 Pearl Street

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

THOS. E. HAYS, Medical Director

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Complete Physical Therapy Department

Turkish and Russian Baths, Hydrotherapy, Massage, Vibratory Massage, Correction of Posture
Diathermy, Ultra Violet Ray, Infra Red Ray, Radiant Light

Consultants in Medicine

C. H. BEECHER, M. D.

J. H. DOBBS, M. D.



Dear Dr. Speer,

The remains of this letter will show you that I
am not now in Stanton, but staying for the present at this
sanatorium, much crippled in my joints so that I write by
the kind hand of my nurse. The importance of the enclosed
letter you will see when I tell you about the writer. The
Rev. V. F. Nicolle is the priest of the large Roman Cath-
olic parish in Stanton where the population is half
French. He is a devoted pastor and is much revered by the
whole community. Born in Ireland, he was highly trained in
theology and has some years ago taken the degree of
Doctor of Divinity. He speaks in both French and English, conducts
large parochial school, business training and coordinates
for the priest-hood. I sent him a copy of your book
believing it would strongly appeal to him. As the case has
been, his approval has somewhat exceptional value. I
shall tell him if I can take it to you. When he has finished
either reading or writing he will like the book better than
ever and will be ready to present it to the journals and
sessions of his church. If you think it worth while to
send me three typed copies of his letter you may
consider the original letter as a valuable document.

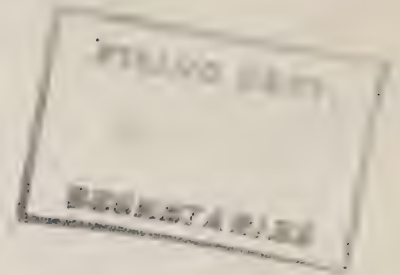
Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Parker

0007

WILLIAM
WILLIAM W. WILSON

August 19, 1953



My dear Mr. Rankin:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the book "Finality of Jesus Christ," by Robert M. Speer, which was sent me from the Publisher with your compliments.

I am indeed very grateful for this favor, and while I have not time to read only a small portion of the book, I have found it very interesting, thorough in the treatment of the subject, fearless in the statement of the logical conclusions he draws from the texts of the Apostolic Fathers. It is no small compliment to say, but it deserves to be said, that a Catholic Theologian could not be more orthodox than Dr. Robert Speer.

There is in the world today a healthy interest in the person of Jesus Christ, which is bound to produce some fruit. The dominating influence of Higher Criticism, so called, is waning and we can only thank God for it. We remember the names that were so prominent 25 years ago, generally branded by Pope X as "Modernists." The thinks of these "Moderns" today except an addition whose bones might be found in some Lutheran Institute. One being is everlastingly "modern": Our Lord Jesus Christ; because everlasting God Himself. He is the perfect and "final" Revelation of God to man.

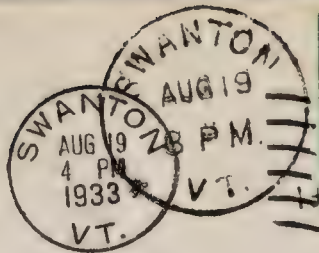
Waiting an opportunity when I can be able to show you my deep appreciation of your kindness, I pray that God's Blessing may be with you, and beg to remain,

Gratefully yours,

(Signed) V. Nicolle.

200-N

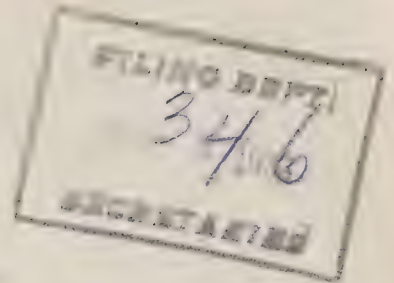
The Fathers of St. Edmund
Swanton, Vermont



Mr. Harry W. Rankin
Burlington
~~Swanton~~

Greenmountain Sav.

W.



August 31, 1932
(Dictated August 24)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Green Mountain Sanatorium
244 Pearl Street
Burlington, Vermont

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged indeed for your good letter of August 22nd and your thoughtful kindness in sending Father Nicolle's letter with regard to "The Finality of Jesus Christ." It is a great comfort to have such a letter from him and a still greater comfort for the favorable judgment which you expressed in your preceding letter.

I am enclosing herewith, as you request, three typewritten copies of Father Nicolle's letter.

Thank you also very much for the little pamphlet - "As to the Origin of Man."

I trust you are getting relief and physical re-enforcement in the Sanatorium and with warm regard, I am,

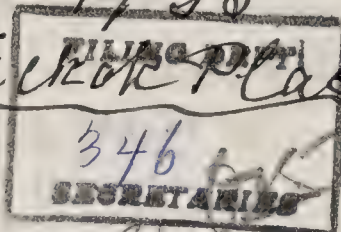
Your sincere friend,

RES:B

Dictated by Dr. Speer
Signed in his absence

^{W. Raskin}
Burlington Vt. Dr. Spear
Oct 5. 1933

19 Hickok Place



Dear Dr. Spear.

I enclose two letters recd from Dr. Raskin. I wrote him about George Bowen as a man whose experience of Christ was like that of Stanley Jones, D.L.M. & Brother Lawrence.

I told him that you were in possession of his MS journal or diary, & had hoped to write his biography. Also that you had some bound vols of the Bombay Guardian containing many extracts from this journal, pubd in the last years of Bowen, describing his personal experience as an unreligious man & a Christian. I said that if you had abandoned hope of making the biography you might be willing to let Raskin handle the MS,

or at least so much of the
Bower material as you
had from me: that if you
were willing to send with
this last I was willing to
have it transferred to Dr
Hocking. Of course Dr H. may
not be ready to make im-
mediate use of it; but he
is a younger man than
either of us, & if he should
study that material I am
sure it wd do him good &
he could make a fruitful
use of it. So as you please,
I write him directly about
it if you so please, or only
to me.

I also enclose an esti-
mate of your book written
by the Unitarian Minister
of Northf^d to whom a
copy of the bk was sent.

I did not ask his opinion
of it - tho he may have gain-
ed that impression from Sam-
Walker who delivered it.
I only said Thro Walker that
a friend, no longer resident
in Northp^d, asked he might
find in it some doctrinal
history of interest.

What you write as a history
of the actual doctrine from
the 1st century to date. Mr
Conventales for dogma;
it history of that dogma
ought to make its own
impression of value. In
any case you may like to
read this Unitarian reac-
tion, & if you care to pre-
serve a copy.

It has always struck me as
a significant fact that D L M
became so pronounced in his
conviction of the deity of Christ

while his mother, to the end
of her life, as I judge from
her own words to me, re-
mained an Arrian unitarian
of the Channing type. She al-
ways accepted the Gospels as
authentic history - as did
Channing. & like him was
a woman of faith & prayer,
& of unusually high charac-
ter. I once asked Dr M
if he did not believe his
mother was a truly Chris-
tian woman during those 400
in 1818 she brought him up to
attend the Unitarian church
& school. He answered emphati-
cally that she certainly was.
I do not think anyone could
reasonably doubt the Xⁿ piety of
Dr Channing. despite his delec-
tious interpretation; nor that of
Wiffill, Arrian missionary
to the Goths. I suppose that
until the day of Pentecost all
the apostles were Unitarians
pentecost was needed to show
them the whole fact.

Happily we have these words
of Paul: If any man think
eth that he knoweth anything
he knoweth it not yet as
he ought to know. But if
any man love God, the same
is known of him.

Also these words of Christ;
He that speaketh against the
Son of Man - it shall be for-
given him; but he that
speaketh against the Holy Ghost
it shall not be forgiven -

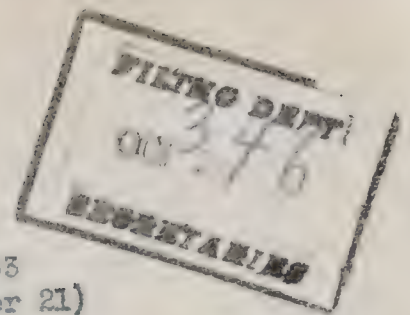
I quote from memory only
having no literature with
me here but the Gospel of
John, & Gladstones' edn of
the Psalter. I have been
unwell - too headtired - for
more than very little read-
ing. Since this last illness
came upon me last March,
when I was just 82, in age.
But I did manage to read
your bk, & since then Stanley
Jones; Christ of the Nazareth.

T.C. King; Greatness & Simplicity
of the Gospel, & Russell's
For Sinners Only.
Last Spring or February
I read Fosdick's latest
- Religion As I See It.
Any one reading Fosdick
first, & then King, & then
Russell, & then S. Jones,
would make an ascent,
culminating in Jones, from
a religion based on the
theory of evolution, thro
an immature approach
to the Gospel, the best mod-
ernism has to offer, to
the ~~the~~ vivid & irrefutable
fact of regeneration thro faith
in a divine Christ, & then
the experience of Pentecost.
For about 10 years I was
in effect a Unitarian my-
self; & was then much helped
by finding a strong vindic-
cation of the ~~the~~ Gospel made

by three Unitarian Scholars
of this Country - Ezra Abbot,
H. P. Peabody & Edw Hamilton
Sears - The last a Uni-
tarian of Swedenborgian type
who accept the deity of Christ.
I then made an intensive study
of the 4th Gospel, going through
it seven times in immediate
succession with close attention
to every word & every figure
of speech, until all the hard
sayings that meant nothing
to me at first became
luminous, self evident
as authentic sayings of Christ.
There are no explicit claims
in the 4th Gospel put into the
mouth of Christ that are
not implied in all the
Synoptic narratives, &
corroborated in all the
Acts & Epistles. From first
to last of the New Testament
the teaching is one & co-
herent, & all its parts on

ganically independent.
And ~~this~~ I think true of the
whole Bible. The Collection of
writings by many pens in
many times, form an organ-
ic unit of interdependent
parts that can only be account-
ed for by one mind back of
all the writers. An isolated
passage may be made to mean
anything, but the analogy of parts
demands that each passage
be seen in the light of the
whole. In that measure the
whole becomes one luminous
word of God.

I wonder if the Northf Trustees have met, & what has been done? Fry & Hubert have written me very encouraging reports of progress, but before that meeting, Hubert seems entirely pleased with the new conditions & new principals. I wonder if W.K. is? We must have repeated some what to beg Dicey's pardon. We will never beg mine thinking me the offender. None at the time had better right to make the protest I did. I had one else was there to do it.



October 25, 1933
(Dictated October 21)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
19 Hickok Place
Burlington, Vt.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Your good letter of October 5th with the two enclosed notes from Professor Hocking and the letter from Mr. Connor came some time ago and I would have acknowledged it before this but for constant absence at Synod meetings and other missionary conferences.

I have kept a copy of Mr. Connor's letter and return the original herewith, and also Dr. Hockings two notes.

With regard to the Bowen material I think you know that I did write out an abbreviated biographical sketch of Bowen, which was published by Revell in a volume entitled "Some Great Leaders in the World Movement." I have not overlooked the matter of an adequate study. I have had three missionary memoirs to work on of late - Bowen's and two others and have now the two others out of the way so that the Bowen task comes next. I laid all the material out during the vacation time which I had this year in September. It is going to be a long job to do the work adequately in view of the immense mass of material that ought to be gone over in "The Bombay Guardian." I have here the files of the Guardian from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, which you generously turned over to me, and the earlier files which came from Bishop Robinson are in the Missionary Research Library and I shall get them back to work them over in due time.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get publishers to accept books, especially where they fear a limited interest in the subject, but the work ought to be done thoroughly and conscientiously in Bowen's case whether we can get a publisher easily or not.

I don't believe Dr. Hocking would have time to go over the mass of material, but if he cared to look over the sketch of Bowen to which I have referred, he might be able to judge whether he would like to see the original material. I have great affection for Dr. Hocking and should be glad to do anything I could to be of service to him.

You will have heard, of course, of Will Moody's death. I went up to the funeral with Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley and Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Mr. Fry and others. Will had been failing for some time and his death had been anticipated and now he knows even as he is known and is at rest.

With warm regard,

Your sincere friend,



January 31, 1933

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am returning herewith those newspaper clippings which you were good enough to send me which I judge you desire to have returned. Some of the others I gathered were not such as you cared to have back. Some of these that referred to Persia and Syria I have sent out to missionaries in those fields.

I was very grateful to get your good long letter. I trust that you are having pleasant winter weather in Vermont. I suppose there is a good deal more winter where you are than we have had thus far here.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of Revell's reprint of the article which I wrote for the January issue of "The Missionary Review of the World."

*Recd
1/31/33*

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

RTS:B

February 9, 1933

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont;

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Since writing you my last brief note I have been reading with greatest interest your letters of January 17th and 23rd and am sending you herewith under separate cover half a dozen copies of the booklet on the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry Report, and shall be glad to send any other copies if you would like them.

The pamphlet for the use of societies and classes studying the Report is not yet ready but the manuscript has gone to the printer and I will see that two copies of it are sent you as soon as they are received.

I have read Sokolsky's article and have known him for some years, having met him in Shanghai in 1926. You will be interested in a more recent article in "The Christian Century" by Canon Raven, taking issue with the theology of Dr. Hocking's report.

I am told that the last issue of "The Christian Century," which I do not regularly see, contains an article certifying to the fundamentalism of my theology. If the only two theologies to choose between are the theology of the Christian Century and the theology of fundamentalism, then I surely am a fundamentalist.

I am very grateful for all the help of your letters. If I had had some of the quotations which you give from Schelling and others I would certainly have made use of them in the Princeton lectures, which have now gone to the press.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

Henry W. Rankin

Burlington VT

BR

R. E. C.

19 Hickok Place

DEC 27 1933

Dec 22, - Jan 1933

My dear Dr. Speer;

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You will see that I am no longer in Swanton, having been driven to a Sanatorium in this place last July by an attack of arthritis that cripples my joints, & for some time disabled me for holding a pen. Altho somewhat better, I am still in the hands of a nurse, with whom I have taken a small apartment at the above address, to have her constant attendance. Altho I see no prospect of health from any natural means, I was never more

eager to get busy; for I was
never more clear in my own
mind as to the program of
Scripture for this distracted
earth, nor so clear as to the
religious bearings of philosophy.
To learn these, & make them
plain to others, have been my
leading interest in study, ever
since my school days at Phillips
& Andover '70. Tho' it was some
years later before the heavy hand
of God upon me brought me to ac-
cept his terms of light & life, I
broke up all my plans, ^{this} led me
to Northfield, where, in much bro-
ken health, I learned much I'd
never have learned so well
elsewhere, but was so much in-
terrupted in my studies that all
I was ever able to accomplish
was merely by the way; & never
the main objective.

never to claim before!

Yet that objective was never out of mind, & the experience gained in those years of close association with such a man as D.D. have only intensified, clarified & given new direction to the dreams of my youth. The opportunity of several prolonged visits to Princeton in recent years, to use its libraries, ~~have~~ ^{has} given me my bearings, & a point of departure, with the fruits of which I could fill twenty years of health if they were mine. Only a miracle of mercy could restore my life, but how I crave it!

Philosophy has always taken one of two directions - towards the living God, or away from him; & no philosophy is adequate unless Christian. In Dean Alford's version of Galatians Paul says "Let him that is taught in the word share with him that teacheth in all good things".

These words are a magna charta
for a philosophy that is Christian
- & Paul himself raised no ob-
jection to philosophy, but only
to such as was antichristian.
Indeed his own words in Acts
17 & Ro. 1, plainly indicate the just
demand for good philosophy, &
a rational coördination of all
learning with what Schweigger
calls "the central idea of Christi-
anity that God became man to re-
concile man to God"

Pascal says: "Who knows not
Christ knows not the order of the
world, knows not himself".
At the bottom of all bad philos-
ophy is a misconception of world
order, such as now dominates
modern science, & by that means
modern theology. It is impossi-
ble to dissociate ~~of~~ our views of
religion from our conception of
nature & history.

~~The~~ Isolation of theology from the whole circle & fellowship of the sciences, for which theologians are as much to blame as men of science, is all of it due to misinterpretations of the world-order on the part no less of theologians than of men in natural science.

By the wiser men of science, as well as the wiser theologians, it was always believed, from Origen & Augustine to date, that when the misunderstandings were removed, not only would no discord remain between these departments of learning, but they would coalesce in rational & normal relations with each other.

It is the proper function of philosophy to effect such a synthesis of the sciences as will show the mutual bearings of each upon

all in order to arrive at a
measurably adequate concep-
tion of the noumenal ground
from a measurably adequate
conception of the phenomenal
order. One is the vocational im-
plication of the other. At this
this result has always ~~been~~ been
the hope of the best thinkers
among men, the only man to
show how it might be brought
about was Shields of Princeton,
who, beyond all others, has fully
formulated the need & demand
for this rational coördination,
& at the same time shown a
practicable method for its ac-
complishment. He has been
neglected by the old school theo-
logians, by whom largely he was
educated, because he was
not dogmatic enough, & was
willing to submit, problem-
atically, accepted dogmas

to the critical questioning raised in the sciences. He was neglected by men of science because he presumed to think that the dogmas of theology, & all the varied interpretations placed upon the data of Scripture - however imperfect these might be - should be given the benefit of the doubt, no less than equally imperfect theories of science, in a just comparison of the data involved. His treatise is not a closed system of philosophy, as many expected to find it, but an organon of research, in which the whole field of research, theological no less than secular, might receive fairer play in the investigation of theories, dogmas & data.

After effecting the best classification of human learning ever devised into six cardinal categories of fact in their natural

& logical order, he follows this comprehensive survey of data & the alternative interpretations proposed, with a similar survey & comparison of the three metaphysical problems to which all other problems are incidental, which problems when solved could only prove to be the necessary implications & presuppositions of the phenomenal facts found on the ascending levels of human experience.

In such a survey, justly conducted, the best attested facts in the whole of experience will be found to yield only such implications as would constitute a Christian view of God & the World - such as Owe has profitably, tho' inadequately epitomized in his volume of this title.

That an adequate Christian philosophy is the exigent need of theology is as clear to Caspar Hodge as it was to Fairbairn.

That a philosophy, not Christian, is not even cosmic in scope is obvious because it ignores the most important facts in the whole experience of mankind - facts that culminate in the fact of Christ, the phenomenal manifestation of the godhead, together with all the facts more immediately connected with Christ in the overt revelation leading up to him, & following his ascension in his subsequent influence on human history.

From the Christian point of view the facts of redemption are as well attested as the facts of creation; while the most significant facts not only of redemption but also of creation are ignored, suppressed or grossly travestied in very much of modern science, modern philosophy, & the theology now based on these premises of these other two departments of learning.

It is only since my coming to this place - in bonds of affliction & iron - that I have had opportunity to read the first & latest books in philosophy of Dr Hocking. The last is a somewhat elementary discussion of leading Types of Philosophy for his college classes, ending in a short summary of his own views, which are reflected thro the whole volume. His metaphysics he designates as an objective idealism that I am not prepared to controvert; believing myself that some form of idealism is involved in them, tho' no form hitherto given us is adequate. What Hocking says of it deserves full consideration, tho he does not seem to have fully worked it out. His book between these first & last I have not examined; but the first he called: The Meaning of God in Human Experience - a promising title with no agree result -

is a labored & desperate attempt
to save theism out of the most
adverse conditions of modern
thought. Its major premise, in
common with most recent
works in science & philosophy,
is that conception of world-or-
der which is expressed in the
great modern dogma of evolution,
which, when consistently applied,
admits no instance in the whole
course of nature or human
history of an initial agency or
the part of a Creator. if there be
one.

The only kind of God
left us by this conception of
World-order is at best the Cos-
mic Mind of Shapagoras de-
void of moral Character. This
in effect is the fault found with
it by Socrates who was glad to
believe that the source of motion
& order in the world is Mind;
but, said Socrates, he doesn't
tell us what purpose this Mind
had in making such a Kosmos.
A Mind Capable of doing that
must have had an end in view,

Could only have had the best
ends. In this modern theory all
phenomena, all events, are the
necessitated product & mathe-
matical equivalent of natural
antecedents alone, & nowhere ad-
mit, as proceeding from the Power
that keeps the world going, if the
world is ^{not} self-moved, any origin-
ative act whereby new conditions
are produced which are not a
necessitated result of old con-
ditions already found in nature.
Notwithstanding this an evolution-
ist like Dr Hocking holds that
the world only exists as an ex-
pression of Absolute & Self Ex-
istent Mind. The world has been
both thought & willed into being,
& the initiative (originality)
is the first prerogative of a
rational mind, it is not exer-
cised by the Absolute unless only
in the subjective consciousness
of the ethnic & Christian Mystic.
These may have, & must have, an
experimental contact with the
World-Soul. His discussion of

mysticism - experimental religion
- is most uncritical, & confu-
ses things that differ widely; while
the wide range & scale of Chris-
tian experience, he seems much
less acquainted with than his
teacher Wm James. This piece
leaves us with no empirical evi-
dence of God's Moral character
such as ordinary men can un-
derstand, & such as the overt
revelation from first to last,
conveys. It ignores the fact,
that if God is the moral Abso-
lute, as he was for Socrates
& Plato, less on empirical than
on metaphysical grounds, then
in bringing into existence, by what-
ever method, finite moral agents,
his own proper offspring, it was
altogether incumbent on God to
make all the first advances
toward that mutual under-
standing & fellowship for which
man was obviously created;
& in which alone his own life is
fulfilled. The moral maxim of
noblesse oblige is as pertinent
to God as to man.

on the other hand explicitly denies
the overt revelation & primi-
tive theism, & makes religion
a natural development from
animism to theism, through spiritism
& polytheism, & glimpses here & there
of Absolute Being, verified by the
greater mystics - such as Buddha
& Mohammed & Christ. He thinks all
religion has advanced from low
to high, & does not see that, so far
as the history of religion can be
traced, the advance has been the
reverse of this - from high to low -
where the Hebrew tradition is in-
operative or replaced by traditions
of men. In this case Christianity
itself, so far as it depends on
an overt revelation, must be
fabulous. Those who begin
by making a fable of Adam often
end by making a fable of Christ.
An extremely attenuated theism,
a God who does not care enough
for man to communicate with
man in terms that common men

can understand, is all that modern science & philosophy leave with us, where the modern conception of the phenomenal order forms the major premise of reason. But if this major premise is wrong all the reasoning based upon it goes for nothing.

The procrustean bed of modern science was laid down an hundred years ago in the uniformitarian theory of Charles Lyell, who ~~first~~ applied it to the data of geology, followed by Darwin who applied it to the data of biology, & H. Spencer who applied it to the universe. Until an hundred years ago the fossils were usually attributed to the great Deluge, & so that fossils & strata are far better known than at that time, they can be far more easily explained by that event of panethnic tradition than by the labored, confused &

highly conjectural theories of recent geology. Yet as Scott of Princeton says, any textbook of geology becomes obsolete in ten years, & no existing science is more open to revision. Hocking says "there is no type of philosophy, which calls the truths of science into question."

(Lykes. 49) But the truths of science & the latest pronouncements of science & a popular vague in science are not one & the same thing. Naïve confidence in science is just as common as a naïve confidence in any dogmatic interpretation of Scripture.

The Flood is one event of which the apostle Peter says that men willingly forget it - saying, with Lyell, that all things continue as they were since the foundation of the world, hence neither the Flood nor any future disaster of which it was a portent, need be taken seriously. But "As it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days of the Son of Man."

Modern science is risking a great deal by its negative assumption ~~did not~~ that the Flood did not occur as a cosmic disaster. For if it did occur the great dogma of evolution will be as completely wrecked as the earth was wrecked by that event.

And modern science is risking very much more by building on the Universal negative that nowhere in the course of nature & history does the Creator, if there be one, ever originate new conditions which are not the necessitated product of natural antecedents. Even the recent recognition of emergents does not tell us whether the natural antecedents are commensurate with the visible effect, as obviously

in many instances they are not.

The literature of refutation grows stronger every year, to be commonly ignored by Protestants & Ministers of ~~of~~ the Dignity. But if the theory of evolution should be wrecked by the one fact of Noah's Flood, all the associated sciences of geology & biology, & all the modern conception of human history, & all the theological reconstruction based on this theory will fall like a house of cards.

The first business of philosophy is to make sure what the phenomenal order actually is before drawing its metaphysical implications; & we cannot make sure if we do not reckon seriously with all the representative & well attested facts. Spinoza told Bayle that if he

(Spinoza) could believe the resurrection of Lazarus to be a historical event. He wd throw his philosophy to the winds & accept the common faith of Christians. Arnold of Rugby, a critical historian, said the resurrection of Christ was the best attested fact of history, tho' David Strauss calls it a world-historical humbug.

Hacking says many good things too good to go with his own theory. He has many flashes of insight, & is convinced that theism is indispensable to the needs of man. But he has been shamed by the often Kant's often exposed & shattered criticisms of the theistic arguments, & doubly so by the theory of evolution which flouts all the canons of inductive logic & all the rules

of evidence that hold in Court.
Its deficiency of empirical evidence is so manifold & marked where needed most that the whole theory is left hanging in the air on the fragile support of a universal negative. There is no modern delusion so destructive as this to Christian faith, & no recent indictment of its fatal influence on religion more cogent than the terrible chapter on Darwin the Destroyer in the Life of Darwin by Samuel Bradford - himself a lifelong victim of that delusion.

I am exceedingly glad that you have at last found time to handle George Bowen.

Cordially yrs
Henry W. Rankin

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RECEIVED

December 30, 1933
(Dict. Dec. 29)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
19 Hickok Place,
Burlington, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

It was a great pleasure to get your good letter of December 22 with the enclosures which I read on my way back last evening from Upper Montclair where I had been spending the day with a little group which has been meeting for thirty years for a quiet day together during the Christmas holidays. There were only seven of us present yesterday, James and David McConaughy, Fred Goodman, Delavan Pierson, Dr. Mott, Mr. Cavert and myself. Dr. Harlan Beach and Mr. Henry Grant had passed away during the year, and Robert Wilder is in Norway. We had a rich day together with conference and prayer, trying to face the problems of our own lives and the general problem of Christ's cause in our world today.

I cannot thank you enough for your friendship and all the help that you have been and have given through the years. I wish that you might have the time and the strength to use all the material that you have and to put it forth under the great principles and convictions which are so clear to you.

I return herewith with gratitude the enclosures which you sent which you wished returned, and am sending you under separate cover copies of two addresses in which you may be interested. *CK*

Mrs. Speer and I spent Christmas at Mount Hermon with Elliott and his family. He is very happy in his work, and the Seminary seems to have in Miss Wilson a very admirable principal.

With warm regard and best wishes for the New Year -

Your sincere friend,

RES:AMW

Addresses enclosed

Dictated by Mr. Speer
Signed in his absence

Henry Burleigh

Fairfax VA

Dec 20, 1937

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MAY 5 1935

SECRETARIES

Dear Dr. Speer - Your very kind
note is here with the welcome
pamphlet on Yenahing, & its allu-
sion to Onyamei Kiri. I shall
be grateful to receive a copy of
your address at the German
Service. The total lack of any
positive result from the Grand
Jury inquest is certainly amazing.

Leon Baker, the notable Negro alum-
nus of German, wrote me that "the
mystery of iniquity is working still"
what you say of it is I think,
all that, with our present light,
can be said. I suppose that
there has not been a century
since the murder of Abel by his
own brother which has not wit-
nessed the repetition of that primi-
val crime, which is explained
in 1 John 3: 12-15.

The whole creation groaneth & travaileth,
waiting for the adoption -

the redemption of the body - which
Dr Pierson explained by the old
Roman practice of publicly recognizing
a son when he assumed
the toga virilis. The resurrection
body, in which an exchange is
made from the earthly to the heavenly
body - tho' some, like Coleridge,
believed that exchange is made
immediately at death, while the
public manifestation of Gods child -
drawn to the world is deferred
until they return with Christ.

2 Cor. ch. v. leaves ground for this
interpretation. Are we to think,
as stated in some creeds, that
Christ carried into heaven his
earthly body of flesh & blood,
which do not inherit the Kingdom?
I think not. His resurrection
body was identical with that
on the cross; but on ascension
when he passed from sight that
body was changed in the twinkling
of an eye to the celestial body in
which before Incarnation he
always was viewed by the

heavenly host - the body described
in Heb. 1:3. Thus also will
those be changed who remain
alive at his coming.

Resurrection means our stand-
ing up again, but not of that
body which was sown; but
God giveth the new body as he
is pleased to do. In this case
the spirits of the just made
perfect, are not bodiless spir-
its. & never were the angels bodi-
less spirits, as commonly sup-
posed, but live with Christ ar-
ranged in their celestial body
made like the angels.

I believe the Scripture bears this
happier sense, & the whole of
Scripture means something
more & better than we think.

~~When~~ The Bible has been made
to bear the blame for all the
misinterpretations put upon
it, But when the misunder-
standings are cleared up from
Genesis to the Apocalypse, the

whole universe of Scripture will
be found to agree with all
properly attested facts otherwise
learned, & will prove immea-
surably more sublime than any
conception found in science today.

Omne verum vero consonat.

This is the principle of Shields'
philosophy which beyond all
other books I ever read has
bathed the universe for me
in the glory of God.

We sorrow not as those who
have no hope.

The Conflict of good & evil pow-
ers described in Ephesians 6:12
was described by Plato as "im-
mortal conflict needing most won-
derful care or vigilance, a battle
of the universe, μάχη ἀθάνατος, a
deathless war" that goes on for the
souls of men. See in Taylor Lewis'
matchless commentary on Plato's
Laws BK X. the illuminating ex-
pos. p 342 on this war between
Christ & the Devil. Plato Contra
Athens. N.York, 1845. Harper Bros

What led to Satan's fall? I think
it was jealousy of God The Son,
followed up to this day.

The Eternal Son, the Logos, the vis-
ible God, in his celestial glory,
& Lucifer, Archangel, Son of the Morn-
ing, but little less glorious in
outward presence than the First
Born of all creation, perhaps not
fully understanding their differ-
ence, became jealous of the prima-
cy that was not his own. Hence
came his fall; & where did he
land, if not on this very earth
of man? It would seem

as if W.R.'s jealousy of Elliott
had been inherited by some
favored teacher; for any
other enemy I should not think
he had — unless some dismissed
culprit among ^{recent} ~~the~~ students went
off enraged. Either this, or mania,
But God is his own interpreter,
& in his own good time will
make it plain, & avenge his
own elect,

You see I have moved from Burlington to this Village 20 miles distant, that my nurse might spend the winter with her mother, who, teaches school here, & has a house.

There is but one side walk a mile long for my daily exercise, & I do not venture on the highway to dodge the cars. In Burlington I had good walks in all directions, & the University Library & here I have not a dozen books of my own, & no public library, to serve my needs. But today

I called on a young Baptist Minister, graduate of Boston University & Newton Theological, who has a few good books, a much limited encyclopedia & \$600. a year for food & clothes & fuel. In weather like this he can't afford to keep his study warm, & works in the dining room or kitchen.

The Methodist Minister does not impress me as a well educated man, nor as either settled or clear in his convictions - a weather vane in views, & no passion for souls. This is his first year in this place, & he speaks so loud & says so little that already his listeners are weary.

A R. Catholic Church without resident priest, completes the church opportunities of this small place.

But I am not well enough to sit thro a public service in any church. My days are so exactly alike that without a calendar always in sight, I cannot remember one from another.

As I have to spend 12 hours in bed, tho barely sleeping 6, & have three treatments & two walks a day, & eyes getting bad, I can do but little reading, & yet am trying to compose

A Primer of Philosophy,
For those who think there is no God,
or that he never can be known.

I would like to examine some
half dozen books on the thirteenth
systems of Great Britain in
the last 50 years; but can't
see the books to know their titles
or what I want to use.

Yrs Cordially,

Henry W. Rankin